The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,460 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th Aug.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	1st Sept.
L. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M. CATHAY	2983	500	T. Fairlough	15th " Friday.
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	22th Sept.
—NILAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	23rd "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
MYDARPES	2264	500	G. Scrivener	18th "
ANKONA	3128	60/	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed Free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboxes.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885, about
M. EKTHA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Sept.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.
The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	29th August

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Hassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 12, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CAMERON	2,450	J. R. Kewley.	30th Aug.
BUCHANAN	2,350	E. N. Cobbeth	9th Sept.
GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	19th "
MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	29th "
OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	8th Oct.
MURRAY	2,100	R. Worfolk	20th "
FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	30th "

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.
The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.
For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for Steamer AURETTA from Newport are informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of her cargo from alongside the steamer.
The BILLS of LADING should be forwarded to Captain Read, for countersignature at the office of Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Jubashee, No. 1, Forbes-street.

G. W. READ, Master,
s. s. Auretta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st August, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on Monday, 24th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st August, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and aragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stopped Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5¼ by 2½ inches.	27 0
" 2	" 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½ "	32 0
" 3	" 10		7½ by 5¼ by 4½ "	44 0
" 4	" 15		10½ by 6 by 4½ "	52 0
" 5	" 19		12 by 7 by 5½ "	66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 15	White Stopped Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	55 0
" 7	" 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ "	72 0
" 8	" 23		9½ by 9 by 6½ "	80 0
" 9	" 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½ "	90 0
" 10	" 14		9½ by 6½ by 5½ "	52 0
" 11	" 19		14½ by 8 by 5½ "	75 0
" 12	" 21		12 by 8 by 6½ "	76 0
" 13	" 23		9 by 7½ by 11 "	90 0
" 14	" 27		14½ by 10 by 8 "	120 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 64	Green Stopped Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	100 0
" 16	" 34		18½ by 10 by 11 "	90 0
" 17	" 36		12½ by 8 by 9½ "	70 0
" 18	" 21		13 by 10 by 9 "	65 0
" 19	" 9		12½ by 9½ by 7 "	50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,

VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MENTHODYNE.

CURES AT ONCE BY OUTWARD APPLICATION.

Most invaluable for nervous headaches caused by overwork and study. To be simply rubbed over the affected part, or amongst the roots of the Hair.

Per bottle As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"I HEREBY REVOKE all the wills I have made previous to THIS DAY, 11th August, 1885."
ARDESHER MEHRBAN ERANEE.
22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1885.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, 1885.

THE date of the OPENING of the EXHIBITION has been ALTERED from the 26th September to the 18th SEPTEMBER.
Pictures sent for Exhibition should reach Simla by 10th SEPTEMBER at latest.

H. E. S. ABBOTT, Lieut., R.E.,
Hony. Secy., Simla Fine Arts Society.
Simla, 15th August, 1885.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15, the reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had of the compiler Maulvi Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE
HYDRAULIC APPARATUS.

OFFERS will be received by the Agent at his Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the purchase of the following Hydraulic Apparatus for raising Iron Bridge Girders into their places:—
Viz. 1 Set complete for 75 feet spans.
1 Set complete for 30 feet spans.
The same consists of cylinders with rams, pumps, links, lifting hooks, braces, &c., &c., and can be seen on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINTING.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, Tenders for the supply of certain printed forms and books required by the Company.
Particulars of the same may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, where also patterns of the forms, samples of the books and bindings will be shown.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th August, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are particularly invited to inspect our magnificent stock of Millinery Dress, Fabrics and Cashmeres which our Directors now offer to the Public at revised prices.

The shops contain a large and varied assortment of goods which in some cases are marked at cost price.

We undertake to execute all orders for goods not in stock at a commission of 5 per cent. on nett cost price.

CREDIT ALLOWED TO APPROVED CUSTOMERS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO., CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEAS.

Messrs. STIRLING AND CULBARD, KANGRA VALLEY.

THE increased demand all over India for these Teas is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The price being ridiculously low for the quality, gives the opportunity for every poor man to enjoy his cup of Tea.

The aroma and strength of the Teas is not to be compared.		Rs.	a.
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE (green packet)	per lb.	0	13
PEKOE SOUCHONG (white packet)	"	1	0
FINEST ORANGE PEKOE (red packet)	"	1	8
ESSAI'S OWN MIXTURE of pure Indian and China Teas	"	1	4

W. J. ESSAI,

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES.
FORBES STREET, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Cumballa Hill and Market.
TERMS—Strictly Ready Money.

MONSOON BOOTS. THE CARLTON BOOTS.

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. Ld,

BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Gentlemen in sending a
SAMPLE SHIRT
will please note that if sent per
PACKET POST
with the ends open and prepaid by stamps, the cost does not exceed
Annas 2.
The charge per Bhangy being
Annas 8.
Our Instructions for Self-Measurement on application: "they are very simple" and ensure a perfect fit.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON CORKS AND CAPSULES TO AVOID FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, for three months certain, from 2nd October next till 2nd January, 1886, a handsomely furnished BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill, consisting of a drawing, dining, three bed and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
12, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY. A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Pictures, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

TERRA COTTA and CHINA PAINTING.—Boxes of Colors, Brushes, Oil, and all requisites for the Art, from Rs. 15 to 30 each. Detailed list of contents free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

POONA, PIANOS TUNED at POONA, and other outstations, by experienced English TUNERS. PIANOS ON HIRE. Terms on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 35.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLORAL STUDIES by the Baroness von Reichelt, 18 designs from nature, suitable for Copies, Screens, &c. Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

STUDIES of ROSES.—Marechal Neil, Gloriè de Dijon, Tea Rose and Damask Rose, by BARONESS VON REICHELT, four sheets 40 by 15 inches each, suitable for Panels or Screens, Rs. 20 the set.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS, with spring backs, patent and self-binding, arrangements and boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each. LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTATION FLUTES, Cocoa-wood with 8 German silver keys on French pillars, tuning slide and cork joints, fitted in velvet-lined oak case, Rs. 40, or with 10 keys, Rs. 45.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SILVER PLATE, quite new, the property of a gentleman consisting of Dish Covers, Breakfast Cruets, Biscuit Box, Curry and Rice Dish, Preserve Trays, Claret Jug, &c., &c., to be SOLD at COST PRICE.—Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MENISTS BINOCULARS and FIELD GLASSES, German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, Rs. 60; German Silver-mounted Achromatic Lens, to draw large object glasses, Rs. 70. Field glass larger size, Rs. 80. Each in brown leather sling cases with strap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, the only genuine which obtained three prize medals at the Calcutta Exhibition, to be had at the sole agents for all India.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, German silver with extra eye pieces, on stand for Table or Mahogany tripod for outdoor use, complete in mahogany box.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per month for two years secures a beautiful toned iron frame Piano. Particulars on application to SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS.—The largest and most varied stock of instruments in India to select from. Illustrated price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Bombay.

ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS by the best makers, a very large stock always on hand. See our illustrated priced catalogue free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited, obtained the highest award at the Calcutta Exhibition, viz., a gold medal for Sympathetic Square Pianos, by J. & P. Schiedmayer.

REVOLVERS, new Regulation guage for Government Ammunition 455 Guaranteed.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

OLD CHELSEA TEA POT, the best for making a good cup of Tea Rs. 3 each or by V.P.P., packed Rs. 3-4 with directions, how to make Good Tea.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FRITZ'S CAFFEE saves one third, and extracts all the delicious qualities of the Coffee Rs. 3-8 or packed by V.P.P., Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HANDY CASH DRAWERS, a neat cash box of upright form with three drawers, and receptacle for Bank or cheque book, patent lever lock No. 1 size Rs. 12, No. 2 size Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOAH'S ARK, an amusing and ingenious mechanical picture, 30 by 22 inches, with a continuous band of 27 feet showing all animals, birds, &c., entering the Ark, very instructive for Schools, Rs. 22.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NILE SKETCHES by Carl Werner, 24 views in Egypt on and about the Nile, size 23 by 18 inches, the set Rs. 30.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTA-ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
5, Forbes-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for potency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retail by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Poor Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY RENOVATOR PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE
PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
will perform
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST,
MDLLE. ADELA FRANZINI,
THE CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
IN HER MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCES,
FOLLOWED BY THE SERIO-COMIC FASCINATING OPERA, ENTITLED
ASHACK KA KHOON.

☞ WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST,
BENEFIT OF
MDLLE FRANZINI,

On which occasion a gigantic combination of European and Native TALENT have volunteered.

Tickets to be had and seats secured at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, the STABLE SHED and appurtenances in the compound of the House known as "Locksley Hall," Sellaais-road, Byculla, occupied by Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co. The shed to be removed by purchaser within one week of purchase.

For further particulars apply to
THE LIQUIDATOR,
BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE Co., Ld., in Liquidation,
17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

RADHABAI,

WIDOW OF THE LATE ATMARAM SAGOON.
Bookseller, 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.
NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

Braddon's Ishmael	1 0
A. Trollope's Thompson Hall, illustrated	0 8
Plucked; by H. Smart and other Stories; by Popular Authors	0 8
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Maid of Athens; by J. McCarthy	1 0
The Golden Lion of Granpere; by A. Trollope	1 0
Forbes's (A) Souvenir's of some Continents	3 0
Zola's Assommoir, Profusely illustrated	3 12
Wh teworth's Anglo-Indian Dictionary	6 0
Self-Doomed; by R. L. Farjeon	0 8
Heath's Autumnal Leaves, with 12 cold plates	3 0
Hands of Justice; by F. W. Robinson	1 0
Mistress Judith; by C. C. Fraser-Tytler	1 0
Jackson's Aid to Engineering, Solution	10 8
Buckton's, Our Dwellings Healthy and Unhealthy	1 12
Daryl's Public Life in England	1 0
Philosophy in the Kitchen; by an old Bohemian	1 12
Tigers at Large; by Phil Robinson (Indian Garden Series)	0 8
The Kindergarten System or Toy-Teaching and Play-Learning	1 0
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The Youth's Business Guide	1 4
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Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Bombay, 21st August, 1885. Manager.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.

IT cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Freckles, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders, Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, &c.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re 1 and 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminish VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills—
The mildest and best Pill in the world ..... As. 8 per box.

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An infallible remedy for all Female Complaints..... Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

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The most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared..... As. 10 per package.

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Acts like a charm for all Diseases of the Eye..... As. 10 per bottle.

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A certain remedy for all Diseases of the Bowels..... Re. 1-2 per bottle.

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Excels all other Salves in its curative power ..... As. 10 per box.

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A pure extract; the best in use ..... Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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Never fails to completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula..... Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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Affords great relief in all Pulmonary Complaints..... Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "LORD LANSDOWNE" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

CRYSTALLIZED DRY GINGER.
In Tablets, Per Pound Re. 1-8.

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CEPES A. L. HULE.
In Tins, annas 12 and Re. 1-8 each.

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In 2 lb. Tins, Re. 1-12 each.

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In 3 lb. Tins, Re. 1-12 each.

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In 1 lb. Tins, annas 8 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, Re. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES are the cheapest and best in the market. Special quotations to Agents and wholesale purchasers. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

HAM ON CUT uncooked and in half pieces only. Ans. 15 per lb.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street, Bombay, and Poona, East-street.

BREACH CANDY, FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court, No. 72, Civil Lines, Poona.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's THIS DAY, SATURDAY, one strong DOG-CART with hood, and Bay Pegu Pony with harness.

A SAFE, well finished 50" high by 20" square, all metal, patent lock, fire and burglar-proof. Apply to C. Fleming, 12, Medow-street.

FOR SALE, TURKEY DELIGHTS with Pistachio. Turkey Halwa's.—DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., 5, Meadow-street, Fort.

CALVERT'S SOLUBLE CRESOL, in 8, 16, and 30 oz. bottles, the best and cheapest disinfectant known. Apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES; make them at home. Illustrated instructions sent by post in return for Re. 1. Apply Superintendent, Education Society's Press, Bombay.

WANTED, a HINDU GUJERATTI TEACHER with some knowledge of English to teach infant beginners. Apply personally to N. P. C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BETELNUT TOOTH PASTE.—The only preparation that will prevent decay and remove the Tartar without injuring the enamel. Price, Re. 1.—Collet & Co. Limited, Fort.

COME and SEE our New stock of Ladies Fans, workboxes, companions, Plush and Leather Hand Bags, Parasols, Gloves, Mittons, Frillings, Laces, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.—The Cyclostylograph. We are selling fast these most useful graphs for getting any amount of copies. School masters, solicitors, mill agents, messes and merchants should not miss this opportunity. Prices moderate.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

HAMMERLESS GUN FOR SALE, by Bland, 12 bore, eight modified, and left full choke. Silvers anti-recoil pad leather case with fittings complete, and a quantity of ammunition. Also a Hunters 380 long, small game rifle, the property of a gentleman leaving India On view at SUNDY & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, Kortings Universal Injectors for 2 or 30 H.P. boilers. Apply C. FLEMING 12, Meadow-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

WANTED, an experienced practical NATIVE CARDER. Apply Agents, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

JAMS, &c.—Red Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade, Strawberry, and Raspberry Jam, Apple Jam, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WANTED, by a lady, a situation as Manageress of a large hotel. 9 years experience; highest references.—Apply to Mrs. B., Longwood Hotel, Ootacamund.

RŒDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR ALE, a nearly new Victoria. Owner parting with it in consequence of his having purchased another trap. For information as to price, &c., apply to "H.," care of this paper.

RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL, very superior, no smell, about 160 degrees fire-test equal to 85° flash test, at Rs. 4-8 as. per case of 65lb. nett. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Importers.

IN a good locality in Poona a lady having a larger house than she requires would like to meet with one or two sociable people to board without children. For terms apply to "W. H.," care of this paper.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Just received, fashionable new Tweed. Sac-coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 24. Tailoring Department superintended by a 1st-class European Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Comission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

WANTED for a Bombay Infantry Regiment, quartered in a healthy station, a good EUROPEAN BANDMASTER, one trained at Kneller Hall preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Messrs. PURVIS & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FANCY LAMP SHADES, Flower Pot Shades, in all colours and designs. SCISSORS in leather sheaths (protecting them from rust). PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1885, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst., between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 20th inst., on production of their share certificates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on SATURDAY, 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD HARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 21st August, 1885.

THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
No. 78, Tamarind-lane, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. at its registered office, No. 78, Tamarind-lane, Fort, to adopt the annual balance sheet of the said Company, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By Order,
H. A. DADY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF fancy articles, remnants of handsome China ware, rich glassware, books, lamps, diamond rings, Australian jams and fruits, &c.

Under instructions the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, consisting of Hink's and travelling lamps, sketching tools, garden tools, novels, fancy boxes, clocks, rich glassware with decanters and ice plates, handsome dinner and breakfast sets, filters, card box, and cases of Australian jams and fruits.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, R. O., and in re John Andrew Cassels, who lately traded in partnership with Clement Pool, under the name, style and firm of Peel, Cassels and Co. as general merchants and commission agents (insolvent), 1 diamond and emerald ring, 1 turquoise ring and 1 fancy dagger and in re Lala Vunub Khutri and others, tailors, insolvents, 2 sewing machines, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, as follows:—
On account and risk of the concerned—
10 cases Guinness's stout in quart and pint bottles.
10 cases Bass & Co.'s Beer in quarts and pint bottled by A. Prebyn & Co., of London.
25 cases whiskey.
5 ,, larger beer.
5 ,, lesser beer.
10 ,, export ,,
10 ,, danish gin.
2 ,, analyne dye.
3 ,, Italian champagne.
5 ,, Grigiolino.
5 ,, Nebbilo.
5 ,, Monforte.
28 dozen real olive oil.
30 cases tinned Swiss condensed milk.
An invoice of 3 sets of dinner sets for 12 persons, blue and green border and flower pattern.
10 sets of silver plated spoons and forks in mahogany cases.
A case of silver pocket-watches, double and single case of various sizes and workmanship.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1885.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A stock of Engineers' necessaries kept on hand.
Apply to
LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

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IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Busts and Peculiar Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Women, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of Rs. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 105, Strand, London, England. The Trade supplied.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents

HEART-WARBLINGS.
A BOOK OF POEMS.
By Mrs. F. deL. TUCKER.
In pale blue and gold, with bevelled boards.
A Pretty Gift Book.
JUST READY. Price, Rs. 3-8. Postage and Packing 4 as.
Very tastefully and attractively got up, more than pretty.—A. L. O. E.
A very pretty little volume of songs.—*Bombay Gazette.*
she can be graphic too.—*Times of India.*
Can be had from Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay, or from Mrs. Tucker, Temperance Hotel, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FFFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	d
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
2, Elphinstone Circle

ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, "a very nice MAIL PHAETON, by Silk and Sons; and an EMPRESS PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road, opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 330
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
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BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,100,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
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12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE at the godown of the Undersigned:—

CLARET	St. Estephe	Per dozen Qts. Rs.	13
	Fanilac	,, ,,	16
HOCK	Schiersteiner	,, ,,	18
	Hockheimer	,, ,,	24
	Kindesheimer Berg	,, ,,	28
BRANDY	Fine old Pale 3 stars	,, ,,	36
	Old Pale	,, ,,	24
GIN	Aromatic Schnapps per dozen flasks	,, ,,	17
	Schiedam Genova per 15 flasks	,, ,,	25
	Do. do. per dozen flasks	,,	16
BEER	Bohemian Lager beer per dozen	,,	5
	Do. Pilsener do.	,,	5
	Do. do. per dozen pints	,,	3
BITTERS	Angostura per dozen pints	,,	10-8

PRICES CASH.
Apply to
C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	...
Dry Elite	,, 45 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	...

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 18 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 32 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO FRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs.	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,,	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,,	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 15 0	...
Liebfraumilch	,,	,, 21 0
Bernacasteler-Roseuberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer	,, 23 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 29 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 36 0	,, 38 0

ENGH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Laitte	,, 23 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	...
Cru de Barruyte	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WINE.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Seal	,, 24 0	...
M. & Spann	,, 20 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	...
Charles Lecvoire very old Brandy**	,, 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 26 0	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 18 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	,, 19 0	...
Thistle Blend	,, 24 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12
Export Beer	,, 5 4
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12

	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	,, 3 12
Export Beer	,, ...
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 3 0

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs.	Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,,	,, 40 0

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	,, ...
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	,, ...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	,, ...

Per Doz.

Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins	,,

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin 1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb. 0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—50 per lb. 0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausage)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per-annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August 1885.

VETERINARY, INFIRMARY AND SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where VETERINARY BUSINESS of all sorts will be carefully and scientifically conducted.
SICK AND LAME HORSES, and other animals will receive skilful treatment.
HORSES examined as to their soundness.
HORSES bought and sold on Commission.
HORSES standing at livery on Commission sale.
HORSES broken to saddle and harness.
The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.
All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1885.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... Aug. 24th, 10h. 16·5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 22	Cricket, Gymkhana cr. Parsees. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Ladies' Gymkhana Pavilion, 6-30 p.m.	5 44	6 21	9 9	52m 34 a	2 3	57m 52 a
Sun. 23	12th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45	6 20	10 10	24m 12 a	3 4	35m 18 a
Mon. 24	Alexandra Native Girls English Institute, 3-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Bokhara.*	5 45	6 20	10 10	54m 46 a	4 4	7m 43 a
Tu. 25	Abkari Commission, 2 p.m. Cocoanut Holiday. Departure of English mail per s.s. Carthage, 5 p.m.	5 45	6 19	11 11	22m 22 a	4 5	38m 10 a
Wed. 26	Town Council, 3 p.m. Inquest Coroner's Bungalow, 3 p.m.	5 45	6 18	11 11	50m 57 a	5 5	10m 39 a
Thr. 27	Election of Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 6 p.m.	5 46	6 17	—— 0	19 a	5 6	42m 9 a
Fri. 28	Abkari Commission, 2 p.m. Election of Port Trustee, Chamber of Comerce, 6 p.m.	5 46	6 16	0 0	31m 19 a	6 6	14m 40 a

* Left Aden at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 23.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 122, 198 and 126.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 198 and 234.
Magnificat.—Arnold.
Anthem.—"If we believe that Jesus died."—Barmeit.

Monday, August 24.

St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, August 27.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the Morning at 6-45 and in the Evening at 4-45.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 154, 359 and 197.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 246, 238 and 431.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 240, 317 and 285.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 290, 370 and 92.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 343 & 236.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 283, 265 and 224.

Wednesday, August 26.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
9-30 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Kangra in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana cr. Parsees.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Polo-bunder, 5-30 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. Volunteers, Apollo-bunder, 5-30 p.m.
Ladies' Gymkhana, Adjourned General Meeting, Pavilion, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Cameron (s), from Glasgow; Delhi (s), from London; and Lord Lansdowne (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), for Kurrachee; and Agra (s), Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitted):—

March.....	Mother, take me home
Overture.....	Zampa..... Herold.
Valse.....	The Colonel Coote.
Selection.....	Lucia di Lammermoor.... Donizetti.
Cornettina.....	Cornet a Pistons..... A. Miller.
Galop.....	Jubel..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. AND C. I. R.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended the 15th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 4,955. There was an increase of 1,09,432 maunds in the goods traffic.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lord Lansdowne and Clan Cameron entered, and the s. s. Mobile left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for foreign money orders is 1s. 6½d. per rupee (Schedule 23) until further notice.

FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—Gopal Shivram was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of making a false declaration of goods at the Waree-bunder goods-station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the 23rd July last. He was fined Rs. 7.

LOST PROPERTY.—Goverdundass Kuttoomunjee living at Bazaar-gate-street, Fort, has reported to the police that his sister dropped a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 100, on Thursday night, somewhere between his residence and the Gaiety Theatre.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. Diogo Gabriel D'Almeida left Bombay on Thursday evening for Calcutta, to take up the incumbency of a church there, to which he has been appointed by the Archbishop of Goa. A large number of membes of his congregation assembled ta Boree-bunder on the occasion of his departure.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—Shaik Abdoola, the tindal of a prao, reported to the police yesterday that on Thursday night, while his boat was proceeding to a vessel in the harbour, a calasee named Shaik Enoos accidentally fell over the bows of the boat into the sea and was drowned. His body has not been recovered as yet.

MDLLE. FRANZINI'S BENEFIT.—Mdlle. Adela Franzini, who has been for some weeks past been delighting many an audience at the Gaiety Theatre by the display of her wonderful feats of grace and dexterity on the bicycle, gives a farewell performance next Wednesday evening. The occasion will be fittingly dedicated to her benefit. A number of Bombay amateurs have volunteered their services, and there will be produced the sensational talismanic opera entitled "The Tyranny and fall of Situmgar," expressly composed for the Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company from Dick's British drama entitled "One O'clock, or the Wood Demon."

THE BANDORA RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.—Mr. M. C. Pereira, chairman of the Bandora Rate-payers' Association, writes in answer to Mr. Richard Roberts' letter concerning the recent meeting of the Association:—"Mr. Roberts thinks a difference of half an hour in punctuality is a great fault, and a greater one from its being committed in a village near the Presidency town; and from this circumstance only he declares the people of the village, unfit for local self-government. I would request Mr. Roberts, if he is not already aware, to inquire into the punctuality of municipal meetings in Bombay and of the courts in the mofussil. If he had but considered the inclemency of the weather and the spiritual duties of the day, and that the meeting was not an ordinary, but an extraordinary one, to which about six hundred persons had been invited by letter, he should not have thus rushed into print with his discovery that the inhabitants of Bandora are unfit for governing themselves in municipal matters. If he is such an enemy of unpunctuality why does he complain of his name being struck off the Municipal Board for the very sin he undertakes gratuitously to expose in his native brethren?"

GAMING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, Gangjee Nurput and seven other Banias were charged by Superintendent Brewin, the first with keeping a common gaming-house and the others with gaming. Mr. Boughton defended the accused. This case had been postponed for the decision of his worship. The facts have appeared in these columns. His worship said that the first objection raised by the defence was in respect of the warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. It was urged that such a warrant is illegal unless it be signed by the Deputy Commissioner under the orders of the Commissioner. He found that the Deputy Commissioner is authorised to perform and do all such acts as may be delegated to him by his superior officer. The words of the section gave a very wide authority to the Commissioner; and as there was nothing to show that the Deputy Commissioner had issued the warrant without his orders, the court held that it must be taken that it was rightly issued. Though the accused had not been caught red-handed, the surrounding circumstances of the capture clearly showed that they were not there for any other purpose than that of gaming. The house having been proved to be kept by the first prisoner, his worship fined him Rs. 100. The others were fined in sums varying according to their previous convictions, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 2 each. On a previous hearing five of the accused were fined Rs. 5 each on their pleading guilty. The money found on the accused was ordered to be returned; that found on the ground to be retained in court for a month, subject to further orders.

BYCULLA SCHOOL HOSPITAL FUND.

WE have received the following contribution on account of this fund:—

Mr. H. Wadia ..... Rs. 2.

CATLEY COMPENSATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged .....Rs. 1,313
Amount pre... Employés, Egutpoora. ,, 71
Total...Rs. 1,384

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the above fund:—

Name of Contributor.	Cyprian Isle.	Spike Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged.....	805	1,679-8-4	13,050-3-5	15,601-11-9
Native Crew, s.s. Kangra	..	...	16-2-3	
Captain, Officer and Engineers, s.s. Columbian	..	...	50	
Native Crew, s.s. Columbian	..	...	18-6	
Native Crew, s.s. Nerbudda	..	...	16-2	137-6-3
Captain, Officer and Engineers, s.s. Chanda.....	..	..	19-8	
Native Crew, s.s. Chanda.....	..	..	16-12	
Two Firemen, s.s. Chanda	..	..	0-8	
Total Rs.....	70	805	1,679-8-4	13,187-8-9	15,742-1-0

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been waiting for some time to see if any one better qualified than myself would take up, for discussion, the important matter which was brought before the Municipal Corporation the other day by the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik. But as no one has done so, I think it desirable to make a few remarks upon the subject.

The resolution moved by Mr. Mandlik I transcribe here for ready reference:—

"That in sending Government letter No. 2579, of 13th July, 1885, the Corporation regret to find that Government has thought proper to reserve to itself the right to appoint a Deputy Municipal Commissioner at any time, although the Corporation, by their vote of 21st May last, merely consented to sanction the grant of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, for a period not exceeding three months, to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in order that the Municipal Commissioner may be able to devote his attention specially to assisting the Legal Remembrancer in the preparation of the new Municipal Act."

"That in the opinion of the Corporation, they should have been allowed full opportunity of discussing the Bill, as it was finally passed, the employment of a highly paid deputy involving large additional expenditure, and being a new feature in the administration of the Municipality."

Now, if we do not go in for fine-sounding phrases which have no particular application to the subject in hand, at any rate any such application as can be discovered by ordinary mortals, may I ask, when a resolution speaking of a "new feature in the administration of the Municipality" is supported by as many as ten members of the Municipality besides Mr. Mandlik, what is really meant? what is this "new feature" which excites alarm! It is, to judge from his resolution, the appointment of a highly-paid Deputy Municipal Commissioner. There can be no question that that is a new appointment, and if you like to call it so, a "new feature in our municipal administration." But who is responsible for this novelty? Judge from Mr. Mandlik's resolution, one would think it was the Government of Bombay or the Bombay Legislative Council. But if the fact is, as it undoubtedly is, that the initiative as regards the novelty really belongs to the Municipality itself, what became of Mr. Mandlik's high-sounding resolution, and his invitation to that same Municipality "to express itself against it in a constitutional manner?" Secondly, the same appointment is apparently objected to by Mr. Mandlik as "involving large additional expenditure." It is impossible to comprehend this objection. The Act passed by the Legislative Council, which I suspect has not been read, either by Mr. Mandlik or any of those who voted with him, expressly provides that nothing shall be paid out of the Municipal funds, except on a resolution of the Municipal Corporation.

The two points now noted are used by Mr. Mandlik as justifying this proposition—"that in the opinion of the Corporation they should have been allowed full opportunity of discussing the Bill *as it was finally passed*." It is difficult to see how the Corporation could have lent himself to the extraordinary doctrine that the "Bill, *as it was finally passed*," should have been allowed to be discussed by the Corporation. I suppose what was intended was "the Bill, as it was proposed to pass it." Mr. Mandlik wanted full opportunity of discussing the Bill. Has he any idea of what that would have "involved?" First, a long delay which would scarcely have been compatible with the urgency of the matter, implied in the Corporation taking it up for debate out of its turn at the meeting held in May last. It would, also, in all probability, have "involved" an approval of the Bill, in all its parts, by the Corporation, because the Corporation has after much discussion and by solemn resolution already put on record its opinion that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should rest with the Government, and the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner, for obvious reasons, ought to be regulated by the same considerations; and because, secondly, as I have already pointed out, but as cannot be too frequently pointed out, though the appointment is with Government, the purse-strings are still in the hands of the Corporation, under the express words of the Act. The truth is that objections, if there were any, ought to have been taken on the original motion for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Mandlik took no part in the debate on that motion, and was, I believe, not even present at the meeting. Failing that, a notice of motion, like the one on which Mr. Mandlik has now acted, should have been given to the Municipal Corporation at once upon the publication of the Bill, so that the Legislative Council might then have considered whether the matter should be proceeded with before the Corporation had come to its resolution on the subject. Mr. Mandlik failed to do that also, and I cannot help suspecting that his own attention was drawn to the only good point in his speech by the debate in the Council, although he made no reference to that debate himself. It seems to me that the present law being that the Municipal Commissioner should be appointed by Government, and the resolution of the Corporation, after full discussion, being that that law should not be disturbed on revision, it was the duty of the Municipal Corporation, if they thought the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner stood on a different footing, to say so to Government in asking for the appointment. The Corporation did not do so. Mr. Mandlik did not suggest that the Corporation should do so.

There is just one other point raised by the first part of the resolution which deserves notice. Mr. Mandlik apparently thought that if the Municipal Corporation asked for an Act for a special purpose, the Government ought not to have gone beyond the requirements of the purpose so indicated. It is not desirable to have wide-reaching legislation, but the legislation should be confined to the special occasion that has arisen. In the present case there are two important considerations. In the first place, this Act must needs be a temporary one, whatever the language of it may be, because the Bill for amending our Municipal Law is nearly ready, and must become before the Legislature soon, when this point will have to be fully discussed. Secondly, this sort of special legislation has been called for twice within the last few months by the Municipal Corporation. Under these circumstances it seems to me quite unfair to charge Government with any desire to encroach on the rights of the Municipality, especially when, as I have already stated, the Municipality can make such encroachments absolutely innocuous by simply declining to "pay the piper." Does any one really suppose that Government will even then indulge in the costly luxury of encroaching on municipal rights?

Poona, Aug. 15. MARE'S NEST.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND ITS MILITARY USES.

LIEUT. O. E. WHEELER, 2nd Battalion, the Leicestershire Regiment, read a paper on this subject at Simla on 14th inst., Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor in the chair. In the course of his paper Lieut. Wheeler said:—After this very hasty explanation of what photography is and, in a general way, can do, I will proceed to the more particular portion of my subject, namely, the uses of photography, and especially its uses as regards the Art of War. With the general applications of the art-science you are probably all more or less familiar. Apart from its function of providing counterfeit presentments of the human face and form, divine or otherwise, photography is beginning now to play an important part in almost every scene of the drama of life. If we write books and want them illustrated even by engravings, photography comes to our aid, a cheap and willing handmaid; if we want to rent a house without the trouble of making a personal inspection, a line to the local photographer will give us an excellent idea of our possible residence; if we want to know the sun looked on this day six months ago, a portrait can be obtained, I have no doubt, from the Surveyor General's Department: if a member of the Himalayan Field Naturalists' Club wishes to preserve an enlarged likeness of the hind leg of a beetle, and will lend me his microscope, I shall be delighted to give him what he desires. If we become hardened criminals, we can be identified hereafter by a glance at the *Punjab Police Gazette* of which I am enabled to exhibit a copy; and if we should take leave to Europe and entertain suspicions of our landlady or our servants, we need only follow the advice of an ingenious artist in the Isle of Thanet, and every day as it leaves the table, photograph the joint! But these wordly uses of photography must, in the present case, give way before its Military applications. And before proceeding to expatiate upon these I must regret that my unfortunate iguorance of the practical side of warfare necessarily handicaps me greatly in the discussion of the use of photography on active service. There are, however, several present who can very ably supply that deficiency and correct me if anything that I may say in this direction turns out to be very absurd. Again I have to ask pardon for the fewness of the specimens which I am enabled to exhibit in illustration of my subject. In Simla it is not easy to find anything small as a fort or bridge a photograph of which would be interesting from a Military point of view. Nor am I able to show you exactly what I consider the most suitable apparatus for military purposes, though I can very nearly do so. Here, for instance, is a complete apparatus ready to be taken into the field at a moment's notice, including camera, lens, three double dark slides out of the seventy-two I am possessed of negative paper, focussing cloth, and tripod. Without the tripod and including the pads, this apparatus weighs about 12½ lbs. But this weight might be sensibly reduced. This camera, which is a Rouch's half-plate, is a very beautiful little instrument, far more rigid and enduring than you would suppose, takes plates 8½ inches by 6½. It has every possible movement including a side-swing which is not necessary. 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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

ALTHOUGH the Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a slight increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 44 to 46 per cent., rates of discount in the open market are quoted by Reuter ⅛ higher at 1¼ per cent. on 3 months', and 2½ per cent. on 6 months' paper. Consols at the same time, some ⅛ lower at par, French Rentes unchanged at 109. Rupee Paper is quoted ⅛ lower in sympathy with something like a proportionate fall in Bar Silver, which Reuter now gives at 48¼d. per doz.

In the Produce markets the only change noted in the public telegrams is a reduction of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed. Private messages, however, give very unfavourable advices regarding Wheat, the Liverpool quotations being reported 1d. to 1½d per cental lower.

Influenced doubtless by the further fall in Silver, Piece-goods in Manchester are quiet again, and Cotton in Liverpool flat. The sales yesterday were 7,000 bales, including 500 Surats, and Reuter's quotations exhibit a fall of 1-16d. per lb. in American to arrive and Good and Fine Broach, Good Dholleras and Good Hingunghaut on the spot. From New York we have to-day only Wednesday's message, which quotes a decline of 4 points in futures, ready Cotton being unchanged.

Respecting the staple locally, there is nothing new to report. For New Crops the same rates still prevail in the bazaar; but speculators are standing clear at the moment.

WHEAT here keeps up its price, partly owing to the decline in Exchange and Freight, but mainly owing to comparatively limited arrivals. The recent rains are interfering with arrivals at up-country stations; nor indeed can free arrivals be expected until the pits are opened after the monsoon. Some little business is reported to have been done in No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-10-6, but nothing else has changed hands. No. 1 Soft White Pessy we quote at Rs. 3-13-6, Red Delhi at Rs. 3-7 per cwt.

SEEDS:—Linseed has been advanced to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. bazaar terms, but there are no buyers at the price. Rapeseed continues dull at former quotations.

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme. The rate for Liverpool has declined to 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d., and the s. s. Delhi is reported to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent at 18s. 9d. per ton new scale. Rates, as currently quoted, are:—

Liverpool	Ready.	16-3 at 7-6	Forward same.
Havre	"	20-0 at 21-3	
Trieste-Venice	"	20-0 at 2-0	

In IMPORTS business is entirely upset by the position of exchange. Dealers who have not secured remittances in advance are out of the competition, and those who are to the good in that respect hold off in anticipation of a further decline in the rupee. In the meantime prices on the spot do not improve in proportion to the increase in the laying down cost. Nor are they likely to do so. Manchester will have to find the difference either by cheaper cotton or a lower cost of production.

EXCHANGE.—The decline in the value of the rupee shows no sign of having touched bottom yet. Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London down to 48¼d. per oz but some private messages quote that as a seller's price, no buyers, while others give 48⅜d. This has necessarily induced increased weakness here to-day, and we quote a decline of 1-16d. all round. Even at the reduction the disposition shown is still decidedly in favour of buying, but there is no private paper offering. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 17-32d.	per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s 6¾d.	"
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 19-32d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 6 11-16d.	"
France " " "	1'26¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has dropped 3-16 to ¼, the ready rate for Fours being now Rs. 98 5-16 and for delivery up to the end of the month Rs. 98⅛, but the feeling at the close is pretty steady. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at par, sellers.

SHARES show continued firmness. Spinning and Weaving Mills are all higher again by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, the adverse reports from Liverpool regarding cotton being regarded as a favourable feature. Press Companies are also dearer in most cases. *Bombay-Burmah Trading are up to Rs. 4,100 first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	830xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	£144x

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Nederland en Orange, 1,513 tons, Captain J. G. Gallischan, sails to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jedda, with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims.

THE steam-ship Delhi, 1,293 tons, Captain W. Wight, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (30th May). In ballast, and Mr. F. J. Anderson as passenger. She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Lord Lansdowne, 1,815 tons, Commander C. H. Beskfill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (23rd July), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. T. S. N. Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain J. H. Warman, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Miss Mann Mr. J Albuquerke, and 11 deck.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons, Captain F. Kreat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (18th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Cameron and 2 children, Miss McBean, Miss Hawarth, and Miss Leeds. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. steam-ship Teheran 1,670 tons, Captain W. J. Nantes, sails to-day for China, etc., with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers. For Sydney:—Mr. Borsinger, Mr. E. C. Morrison, Mr. G. E. Pane, Mr. W. W. Aspinwall, Mr. J. Steele, Mr. N. McLean, Mr. C. F. Conder, and Mr. J. Hamilton. For Melbourne:—Mr. M. Harcourt, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Barry, and Mr. R. J. Williams. For Hongkong:—Mrs Joseph and child.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Clan Cameron (s).	Kreant	Glasgow, July 18.
	Delhi (s)	Wight	Newport, May 30.
	L. Lansdowne (s).	Beskfell	Glasgow, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Agra (s)	Warman	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Teheran, Nantes, for China, &c.
" Nederland en Orange, Gallischan, for Aden, Hodeyda and Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, for London, &c.
Barque Choice, for False Point.
Steamer Avoca for Muscat.
Prince Llewellyn, for Naples and Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
17 D. of Edinburgh ..Loring ..... Liverpool, May 14.
Blair Drummond..Hall ..... Middlesboro, May 14.
Celestial Empire. Duncan ..... South Shields, Apl. 27.

DEPARTURES.

August 17.—Steamers Indus, and City of Canterbury, Ship Jorawur.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victory s—5 cases glassware, Warden and Co; 200 barrels roll sulphur, Hemraj Khimjee; 100 cases whisky, D Cawasji; 20 cases whisky, W Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—5 cases confectionery, Esmailji Abdul Hussen Allana; 5 cases orange colour aneline dye, T Tallockchund; 3 packages glassware, Mahomed Joonb; 30 cases, brass sheets, Mahomedally Adamji; one box silver and gold watches, Leng Moir and Co; 24 packages provision, bacon, cheese, and horse, John Fleming and Co; 5 cases bacon, Bolton and Co; 5 bales sarsaparilla, C Bamji; 100 boxes candles, Lyon and Co; 6 cases biscuits and provision, Bolton and Co; 6 cases horns, bacon and cheese, D B Vania; 27 cases soap, G Groom and Co; 9 packages medicine other sorts, and 3 cases champagne; Latham and Co.

Nepaul s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victory s—141 boxes bar soap, Finlay Moir and Co; 490 bundles sheet iron, Abdulally Mahomedally; 51 cases writing paper, and 60 cases school slates, Byramji Shapoorji; 96 packages oilmanstore, and 10 packages acid, S M Goolam Husain; 11 crates earthenware, B A Furtado and Bros; 28 cases provisions, glassware, etc., Treacher and Co.

Sorrento s—12 hogsheads claret and one case corks, the Hony Secry, Byculla Club; 36 packages glassware, Caselm Nanji.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—10 bales paper, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—5 cases orange colour aneline dye, K. Noordeen.

Sorrento s—10 bales wraping paper, V Heptoolabhoy; 96 boxes window glass, Surdilally Mowji.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—15 cases butter, Esofally Samsoodin; 8 cases butter, Esofally Rassoolt.

FROM GENOA.

China s—3 cases marble stone, Richardson and Crudas.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—55 cases bottle corks, Tata Cahari and Co; cases saffron K Ludha; 17 cases sodawater bottles corks, B S Maju and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nedgid s—864 cwts bonemeal, C Nanji; 100 cwts bonemeal, C Essa; 7 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR DAMARARA.

Hereford s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kangra s—30 cwts deer horns, Bhanji Heerji and Co; 45 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, D Peerbhoy; 61 cwts deer horns, S Moloobhoy and Co; 1,200 lbs cardamons, and 6 cwts cotton seed, M Gangji.

Carthage s—200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 350 bales cotton, Valkart Bro; 10 bales hides, Ewart, Bates and Co; 150 cwts senna leaves, V A Mahomedally; 7 bales hides, B Sajun; 8 cases condements, Framji Nowrojee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Carthage s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

China s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Edwin s—6,000 cwts wheat, F Masothi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—51 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 160 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 35 bags rice, Joosub Hassan; 51 cwts fennel seed, and 5 cwts ganda horns, Quan Lun Enoo; 51 cwts ivory, and 51 cwts heerabole, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, S Lewdutray; 12 chests opium, Joharmul Moolchund; 75 bales twist, E L Mackintosh; 37 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 105 cwts brokenglass, M Jeewan; 22 cwts googal, and 15 cwts gall, R Edulji Dadabhoy.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 125 cwts onions, Essa Aba; 125 cwts onion, Hassan Batuin; 5 chests opium, H Hardasan; 5 chests opium, S Lewdutray; 37 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 11½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 25 chests opium, N J Abraham; 35 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—148 chests opium, David Sassoon; 49 chests, opium, E J Abraham; 37 chests opium, Esac Ezra and Co; 30½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 24 chests opium, Roognath Jugonnath; 20 chests opium, J E Ezra; 4 chests opium, G Joharmul; 1 chest opium, Heeralal Ramgopal; 99 chests opium, S J David; 14 chests opium, R Harbillas; 10½ chests opium, H Luckminarayn; 6½ chests opium, T Luckminarayn.

Zambesi s—15 bales twist, R Hyde Cheetham and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 20.

Phelps, Col, Bo Comy-Genl, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 22.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps this day, Saturday, the 22nd inst., from 4 p. m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

Vol J. R. Cottle having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddi ness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
. AGENTS WANTED

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.
If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very lenses he uses need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SIGHT-SAVING GLASSES.
MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which the spectacles can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eyeglasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.
Dr. Beaumont, Presidency Surgeon, Hyderabad, says:—Mr. Lazarus has shown me his method of testing the eyes of persons whose vision is defective and I consider that any one requiring spectacles may depend on being carefully fitted by him.
Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1,125

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 31-0	per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square	" 36-0	" "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 66-0	" "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25	Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

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No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORT FABRIK STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 50.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

COLERIDGE—LAWFORD—August 13, by Special License Hon. Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, to Amy Augusta Jackson, eldest daughter of the late Henry Baring Lawford, B. C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

BAND—August 17, at Calcutta, Mrs. Bridget Band, widow of the late Captain Alfred Band, formerly of Balasore, Orissa, aged 82 years,

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1885.

THE proposal to add permanently to the strength of the European and native armies in this country has thus far provoked surprisingly little criticism in India. The temper of the moment seems to favour the assumption that the step is inevitable, and that, unwelcome though it is, there is nothing to be done but to accept it as a decree which fate, rather than the deliberate judgment of the Empire, has found against the taxpaying community in India. But we question the advantage of thus looking at the matter. A too easy acquiescence in every measure which is resolved upon in the interest of Imperial defence is not always the truest service that a community can render, even in so vitally important a cause as that. And, after all, those who will shortly be called upon to pay for the increase of our armaments will go beyond neither their right nor their duty if they ask for clear proof of the necessity of the new burden that is to be put upon them. We have to reckon with an annual increase of probably not less than a million and a half sterling in the cost of the army in India. Earlier estimates, which put it at two millions were, we have reason to hope, somewhat excessive, and it is possible that a skilful re-adjustment of our financial arrangements may bring it about that an augmentation of a million and a half in the cost of the army will not necessarily entail an equal addition to the taxation of India. But in the most favourable result we cannot hope to see the British army in India augmented by ten thousand men and the native army by twice that number without a very perceptible addition to taxation. Whoever endeavoured to set aside that consideration by the rejoinder that it will be "only a million" would face the situation with a lightness of heart for which we can find no warrant in the declarations of the most eminent amongst Indian statesmen. The best of them have made a matter of conscience of the expenditure of every sovereign of the necessity of which there was not clear proof. Lord Mayo's cardinal doctrine that the people of India should not be called upon to pay for a single unnecessary soldier claims acceptance even in the presence of the military necessities of the hour, and there is some ground for hope that it will not be forgotten. The panic of four months ago has exhausted its energies. The Government in India and at home may be presumed now to be acting on a deliberate view of the normal needs and the normal capacities of the Indian Empire. Unless they are making the serious error of taking half-views they must recognise that there is a political and economic side to this question which must not be entirely overshadowed by the military considerations to which, at another time, it might have been excusable to give undue ascendancy. They are not, we trust, repeating the mistake to which Mr. Fawcett gave prominence when, in commenting upon the long and able statements which Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Napier of Magdala made some years ago in justification of a forward frontier policy, he complained that they made scarcely a single reference to the financial aspects of the policy which they advocated. Lord Canning took at least a more comprehensive view of the problem that was put before him when he once declared that, danger for danger, he would rather have a small army than impose excessive and irritating taxation in order to pay for a larger one.

In the new circumstances of these days, no one would give anything beyond an illustrative application to Lord Canning's dictum. But the principle which underlies it is sound, and sound principles are of permanent value. Lord Canning only applied to the special conditions of his day the abiding principle to which Lord Mayo in his time paid unfailing heed, that we cannot afford to ignore the financial side even of the most important of military questions. We shall need a permanent addition of at least a million sterling to the revenue of India when the proposed augmentations are carried out; and the Government will be more fortunate than some of their predecessors if they are able to raise this money without creating irritation. The "only a million" way of looking at the matter will not yield much comfort to people who remember the efforts made eight years ago to raise only three-quarters of a million for the purposes of the Famine Insurance Fund. And after all, let us not entirely forget what are the equitable obligations of India in this respect. Lord Lytton's Army Commission very fairly apprehended the true functions of the army of India when it defined them to be to prevent and repel attacks or threatened aggression from enemies beyond our border. And while, in looking forward to the possibility that operations against Russia, or Afghanistan assisted by Russia, might necessitate a force of two army corps, or fifty to sixty thousand fighting men, it placed it on record that "no one had ever suggested that the army of India should be maintained at a strength necessary to put in the field a larger force than this." In other words, the army of India was deemed to be equal to the task of holding the frontiers of India, and of taking its part in quasi-defensive operations beyond the frontier. The definition which the Commission have put on record cannot well be improved upon, even though events have moved somewhat rapidly since their report was drawn up. Have the Government in India and in England, then, come to the conclusion that the garrison is too weak to hold the lines entrusted to it? Or have they formed a larger idea of the task which in equity and policy ought to be imposed upon the army and people of India? If they have decided that India must permanently be held by a larger garrison, European and native, does it necessarily follow that India is to bear the whole of the burden? This is a matter in which India will not easily get her due. The chances are so often against the fair treatment of this country in all that relates to an apportionment of army charges between India and England, that the Government of India would have to fight hard for the fruitless in England of any part of the financial burden which the augmentation of the armies must impose upon this country. We hope that in the communications on this subject which have passed between Simla and the India Office the Imperial nature of much of the task imposed upon India has been insisted upon, and that due care has been taken to show that by the equities of the case the burden should be a distributed burden. It is perhaps an uphill work to persuade the home authorities that India is entitled to equal treatment in any measure of military finance, but the duty of the Government of India in the matter is clear and imperative.

We may be in doubt as to the absolute necessity of the heavy charge that is to be put upon us; but this is no reason for doubt as to the justice of dividing the burden. We described yesterday the important system of railway and military roads by which it is proposed to add to the security of our frontier. Only a portion of these works has been sanctioned, and a still smaller portion has been placed upon the Budget. But the execution of the entire scheme, it is generally understood, will not be long delayed. It is not necessary at this moment to discuss the bearing of the project upon the financial necessities of India in the near future. But it has a connection with the proposal to add to the number of the British and native troops in India which will not be lost sight of. If this great scheme of frontier defence is to serve the purpose for which it is intended, the efficiency of the garrison of India will be substantially augmented, irrespective of any addition to its mere numbers. It will increase the mobility of the army by providing new lines of internal communication, and by making it a comparatively easy matter to concentrate upon any point along the frontier. No measure that the Government could have resolved upon would have been a more potent economiser of military force. A good system of frontier railways is in warfare the equivalent to labour-saving machinery in the industrial arts; and those who contribute to the cost of these great works would have reason to be disappointed if they found that they had to pay heavily not only for the labour-saving appliances with which the army is to be provided on the frontier, but for a largely augmented staff of workers as well. The new fortifications will, of course, make demands upon the army, but there is an essential difference between the garrison requirements of isolated fortresses and of works in easy communication with each other. The main point for consideration is that these strategic roads and railways will add in a very substantial degree to the efficiency of the existing army as a fighting "power," and that to that extent the necessity of a numerical increase is reduced. It is a question of no small interest whether, in deciding upon this numerical increase, the authorities gave weight first to the financial considerations which are closely connected with the project, and secondly to the bearing upon it of the frontier defence scheme,

THE efforts which have been made to secure the formation of a Port Trust for Aden promise to yield a satisfactory result at an early date. We announced a few weeks since that the India Office, yielding to the solicitations of an influential body of memorialists interested in the trade of the port, had requested the Government of India to consider the steps necessary for the purpose. The Government of India recently communicated to the local Government their desire to see Lord Kimberley's instructions on the point carried out as soon as may be practicable, and already a step of some importance in that direction has been taken, the Legal Remembrancer having been directed to prepare a scheme on the basis of the draft Bill for a Port Trust at Kurrachee. It is proposed, we believe, to constitute a Trust consisting of five members, of whom three shall be official and two non-official, the whole of them being nominated. There is every desire, however, to consult the wishes of the community at Aden in regard to the details of the scheme, and it would be well if those who are directly interested in the matter would take the necessary steps for giving effective expression to their views. Lord Kimberley, in his despatch to the Government of India, spoke of the desirability of constituting a Trust on which the commercial community should be suitably represented. Whether a representation of the commercial community by two nominated Trustees on a board of five members would be adequate is a question which can be more easily answered at Aden than in Bombay. Of the Bombay Trustees five out of thirteen are elective, the Chamber of Commerce constituting a convenient electorate. At Aden, no doubt, it would not be so easy to apply the elective principle as it is here; but it would be an advantage if, before the constitution of the board is finally determined, some steps were taken for ascertaining if it is necessary or desirable that the board should be entirely a nominated body. As, however, it is the declared desire of both the Supreme and the local Governments that the commercial interests at Aden should be effectively represented on the Trust, there seems little danger lest injustice should be done. The keen interest that has been taken in the subject at Aden shows that the Trust is not likely to fail for want of local energy in promoting the well-being of the port.

A FEW days since we published a letter on the subject of a proposed Volunteer Torpedo Corps for the defence of the harbour of Bombay. Though the letter was couched in somewhat humorous terms, it was clear that the writer was in earnest; that he has little sympathy with half-hearted service; and that he sees room in Bombay for the formation of a highly practical and useful corps. The defenceless condition of the harbour of Bombay has for years been a familiar theme. No one doubts that Government is fully alive to the danger to which the town and harbour are exposed; and this belief is borne out by the appointment of Captain Carter, an active and highly experienced engineer officer, long and specially associated with submarine defences, to the post of "Inspector of the submarine defences of India." If liberal latitude is allowed to Captain Carter, both in men and material, there seems no reason why he should not help to put Bombay in a sufficient state of security; and our correspondent "R. N. A. V.'s" proposal would seem to offer an interesting and useful addition to our defensive resources. No one will deny that it would be perfectly feasible for a small and select corps to be formed to acquire a knowledge of torpedo defence and of the handling and working of machine guns; and we are told by "R. N. A. V." that forty men will suffice as complements of four torpedo launches. There would probably be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary number of men, if Government is willing to provide the vessels with their equipments, and appoint an officer to instruct. With regard to the whole question, it would probably be found that Government would encourage this kind of volunteer defence for Bombay; for, although the Calcutta Corps of Naval Volunteers confines itself largely to "maidan manœuvres," we hear that launches have already been ordered from England for the defence of the Hooghly, and that the Calcutta Naval Volunteer Corps will supply the crews. If this is done our correspondent's banter as to fancy-dress parades and Calcutta bashi-bazouks will no longer be effective. But if Government is willing to give the Calcutta Naval Volunteers the requisite appliances to defend a place which an enemy could not possibly reach until he had successfully navigated nearly 300 miles of treacherous river-way, and overcome the innumerable submarine and other obstacles prepared for him the whole distance up, how much more reason would there not be for granting similar requirements, when our position is so exposed and brings us face to face with an enemy as soon as he chooses to visit us? The matter, however, is not one in which the Government are likely to make the first move. The initiative must come from those to whom our correspondent addressed his appeal, and it is well to lay it down at the outset that the essence of the service would be work, as distinguished from mere demonstration, and that only those who have both spirit and physique should think of associating themselves with it.

MAJOR GOUGH, Private and Military Secretary for the Regular and Irregular Troops, Hyderabad, has severed his connection with the Regular Troops, that is, given up the Military Secretaryship of the Regulars; but he retains his other offices. Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee is to be appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung, in succession to Mr. Sayed Hoosein Belgrami, appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Nizam. The appointment of Mr. Furdoonjee, who has for some time past filled with success the responsible post of Settlement Commissioner, is generally approved of in Hyderabad, where it is felt that his nomination will tend to the advantage of the public service.

SOME LAWN-TENNIS PLAYERS.

THE DUFFER.

"I HAVE never played before, you know, and I'm sure I don't know how I shall manage," says the lady duffer. The species is found principally at small stations, and is rarely young. She has been many years in the country, and left England, which she hates, before lawn-tennis was epidemic. Some are young, but have lived in towns or in some curious lawnless locality. Her attention is divided between a strong desire to be graceful and a less imperious longing to get the ball over the net. Naturally the former wins the match, and the ball does not go over the net. She holds it between her forefinger and thumb, as if it were a rare egg, looks at it, raises her racquet slantingwise over her shoulder, and looks round for applause. On second thoughts she brings the racquet down and holds it underneath the ball, as if it were a dustpan, and glances round for more applause. Polite men say, 'That's the way, Mrs. Duffer; now, then, hit it." Amid breathless silence she gives a convulsive wriggle, drops the ball on to the racquet, and bumps it fully six feet away. After a short but lively squirm, in which her skirts go one way, and her dress improver in the contrary direction, she collapses into a helpless mass of giggle.

On recovery, she remarks, "Oh dear! I knew I shouldn't do it; let me try again." Polite men offer her the ball. She is determined to do it this time, and is rather red in the face and a little out of breath from giggling and nervousness. She holds the racquet as before, but draws it back about a foot, screws up her mouth, drops the ball, shuts her eyes, and whacks an unexpecting polite man on his gallant shins, which he has not had time to remove. "Oh! I hope I didn't hurt you very much," she says, with concern; while the polite man smiles in a sickly manner outwardly, and says "Oh dear, no," suppressing a perfect dictionary of objurgations. Chuckling, but always polite, men from the other side of the net, where their fingers are safe, say encouragingly, "Try once more, Mrs. Duffer, those were not real serves, you know," The performance is gone through again, and this time the lady duffer hits the ball with unexpected force. It goes up very high and falls heavily over the net, while she asks creation in general, "Oh! did it really go over?"

This is the elementary species, the protoplasm of lady duffer, and she never advances beyond the occasional triumph of "getting it over the net." When she appears, quite happy, and confident that she is charming the universe, strong men turn pale, and ardent players wish they had never been born. A Handel festival of strong language, with the *sourdine* stop on, accompanies her appearance, and those poor victims who play with her have an air of approaching execution about them, of which she is radiantly unconscious.

Some lady duffers are not so hopeless. They are determined to learn the game as a game, and not as a mode of showing off a dress improver. Miss Macduffer is one of these. She goes through the usual preparatory squirms and wriggles; but her difficulty is to return the ball: she gets it over the net all right. She rushes like a kid at every ball, and hits it with anything but the racquet. She whacks it with her skirts, butts it with her head, wriggles at it with her dress improver, and if by any accident it saunters up against her racquet no one is so surprised as she. After many struggles she learns to play moderately well, and her appearance is hailed by the better male player with mitigated profanity.

The male duffer is quite different. He is usually a man who has never played at any manly game, and takes to lawn-tennis late in life for exercise. Other men loathe him with a deep and deadly hatred in his capacity of lawn-tennis player. In private life he is generally as harmless and imbecile as any one else. He can usually get one serve over the net, but very rarely returns anything. When he hits the ball it is with a convulsion which heaves his entire person. He is always too late for a short-pitched ball, and a long one finds him helplessly whacking the atmosphere. No one but he gets any exercise, and he gets too much. Sometimes, like Dufferson, he is fat and scant of breath. The blows which Dufferson gives the ball when he does hit it are something to see. It flies far far away over the stop nets. Now and then he surprises every one. At the critical moment he hits a ball exactly in the right place, and returns it just over the net, precisely to the position it ought to be, where no one can take it. The players look at one another in dumb astonishment, and Dufferson gives his partner advice about his play for the rest of the sett, till he drives him frantic, and strong language ensues. The worst of Dufferson is that he thinks he can play, and this extraordinary delusion makes him patronise every one. "You should have been further back," he says; or, "You should take it like this." He explains his own failures by—"I ought to have been further back;" or "No one can take a thing like that." It is Dufferson's fixed opinion that if he can't take a ball, no one else could have done so. When he makes his usual hash of a return, which is so easy that even those who know him best brighten with hope, he looks at his racquet, and is heard to mutter something about "beastly thing turned in my hand," or some such romance.

O'Dafferty, on the other hand, is apologetic. He very rarely returns anything, and is always ready to say, "What a duffer I am!" or, "I never can get those things back." One cannot curse him, he is so conscious of his shortcomings; one can only feebly curse oneself. O'Dafferty will never learn the game. He will always go on prodding at the balls with his racquet and squandering his limbs about the court, but where he is gathered together there is never a rally. The best way to treat him is to put him in a game with Mrs. Duffer, Miss Macduffer, and Dufferson, only the last won't play with them. The best players pretend that they are tired, or that they are deadly sick, or feign lameness, to escape these duffers, but these inventions can only avail now and then. They are all eventually the prey of the Duffer, and we can only trust that a future [illegible] will compensate them.

RENSHA[illegible]

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

THE first sitting of the Abkari Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the operation of the Abkari Act in Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Secretariat. All the members of the Commission were present, namely, Mr. J. H. [illegible] (chairman), Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali. At the preliminary meeting held last week it was arranged that the witnesses on behalf of the licensed liquor sellers should give written answers to the questions put by the Commission. These answers having been submitted, the witnesses appeared yesterday to be cross-examined on points which, in the opinion of the Commission, required elucidation. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Manekshaw Jehangeershaw and Mr. Khare, pleaders, appeared on behalf of the licensed liquor sellers. Mr. Hormusjee Kooriawalla, an Abkari official, acted as interpreter.

The first witness examined was Eduljee Dossabhoy, from whose evidence it appears that he had been in possession of a license for the last seven years. The license had been in the family of his deceased friend, Framjee Merwanjee, for sixty years. He said that he had signed the petition addressed to H. E. the Governor, and dated the 29th June last. His first objection to his license being put up to public auction was that it had been hereditarily in possession of Framjee Merwanjee's family, and had been looked upon by the family as its inheritance, subject to payment of the just dues that may be demanded by Government from time to time. The witness said that if he was now deprived of his license, he himself and his friend's widow would be left without any means of livelihood. His second objection to the auction sale was that it introduced an element of great uncertainty in their business. If he was not sure of retaining his license, he should have no incentive whatever to manage his business well and respectably, and one might be tempted to make as much money as possible during the short term of his license without regard to the means by which he made it. He was sure that the great object of Government—the prevention of malpractices and adulteration—would be defeated by making the business of the liquor sellers insecure by putting it up to

TELEGRAMS.

FOUNDERING OF A BRITISH SHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 21.

The sailing ship British Statesman, 1,262 tons, laden with a full cargo of rice and cooly stores, bound for Demerara, foundered fifty miles south of the Sandheads on Monday morning last. Two heavy seas, following in quick succession, made her heel over. Twenty-three lives were lost, including the captain. The chief officer, the third officer, and four men were saved by the French barque Veteran, bound from Calcutta to Bourbon.

THE RAILWAY CASES.

The Standing Counsel made an application before Mr. Justices Wilson and Ghose to-day to grant a rule calling on the Presidency Magistrate to show cause why his judgment in the case of Barrow *vs.* Conway-Gordon should not be set aside. The application was granted.

BURMAH NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 21.

The *Rangoon Times* says the steamer Amarafoora on going to the wharf ran down a boat containing twenty passengers, nine of whom were drowned.

Mr. Ward, an accountant in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, who went on privilege leave the other day, accepting an appointment at Thayetmyo as agent of the Irrawadi Flotilla Company, has been peremptorily ordered to return to duty or resign, such private employment, as a Government servant, being opposed to the ruling of the Secretary of State.

A Chinaman and his wife are charged with an attempt to murder and with deserting their infant near the railway line.

Charges of bribery at the recent municipal election are under investigation by the president.

THE PROPOSED CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Everything is settled about the camp of exercise, except a few details.

THE MISSION TO GILGIT.

Colonel Lockhart arrived at Gilgit on the 29th July. He was honourably received. The party are all well.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is reported that a contract has been given for a railway between Merv and Charjui. Merv is to be rebuilt.

The Askabad railway is being rapidly pushed on. It has been finished within one march of Bami. The roadway has reached Geok Teppe. Work is being commenced on the Merv, Tejend section.

The Russians are repairing the Band-i-Nadir canal. The canal from Merv to Tejend is nearly finished.

Much sickness prevails at Sarrakhs. The troops there are said to have suffered severely.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

Sir Robert Sandeman has been granted three months' leave. Mr. Bruce officiates as Resident and Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan.

Consequent on the promotion of Lieutenant Robertson to Political Agent of the third class, Lieutenants Cornish, Daly, and Stratton are promoted.

Lieut Dressner has been appointed Assistant Governor General's Agent for Central India.

Lieutenants Rich and Elliott are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Grover is appointed an A. D. C. to General Hudson.

Furloughs :—Brigade Surgeon Hilsen, 190 days ; Major Trotter, four months extension.

Major-General Sir C. Gough is permitted to reside out of India.

Promotions, Bengal Staff Corps, to Captain : Lieutenants Chamberlain, Spankie, Morris Peile ; in the Bengal Army, to Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Inglis.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RETURN OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

One Battery of Field Artillery, No. 26 Company Royal Engineers, the 1st Battalion Royal Irish, the 2nd Battalion Surrey Regiment, the 1st Battalion Sussex Regiment, the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, the 1st Battalion Coldstreams, and the Scots Guards will return home immediately. The 1st Battalion of Gordon Highlanders have been ordered to Gibraltar.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUDAN

CAIRO, AUG. 20.

The rebels have occupied Debbeh and Abugusé, and are now advancing on New Dongola.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 20.

The mortality from cholera is diminishing in proportion to the number of cases.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here this evening.

ZANZIBAR, AUG. 21.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Merka arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed flat. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	76
4½ "	.....	77
5 " Consols for account	.....	100
3½ " Sterling Loan	.....	102¼
4 " French Rentes	.....	109
Bar Silver	.....	48½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £16,100,000 ; increase, £70,000.

Bills discounted, £21,200,000 ; decrease, £100,000.

Bullion total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £35,500,000 ; increase, £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 46 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, August 20.

10 p.m.	.....	79·6

FRIDAY, August 21.

6 a.m.	.....	79·4
10 a.m.	.....	81 1
2 p.m.	.....	81·9
4 p.m.	.....	80 3

The first sitting of the Abkari Commission was held yesterday afternoon at the Secretariat, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Grant, Collector of Bombay. Eduljee Dossabhoy, one of the representatives of the licensed country liquor sellers of this city, who gave his evidence before the Commission, said that the system of selling licenses by public auction was attended with great evils. It introduced an element of harassing uncertainty in the trade, and took away largely from the incentive to fair dealing and respectability, which could only be afforded by a sense of security and stability in their business. He maintained that the public sales bore heavily on the liquor sellers, and that although there was at present an increase in the Government revenue, a reaction must set in, and in the long run the Government themselves would suffer. He suggested that the auction system should be abolished, and the license fee should be fixed on a fair and reasonable basis. There was a large attendance of liquor sellers, who watched the proceedings with great interest.

It is stated that Sir Lepel Griffin will visit Simla shortly.

MAJOR BIGG-WITHER, R.E., has left Simla for the scene of his operations on the Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin road.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR has contributed Rs. 100 to the Ripon Reading Room, Surat, and the Nawab of Sachin has presented Rs. 50.

MR. H. G. A. MUNSHI, assistant Persian teacher at the Elphinstone High School, has published a hand-book of Anglo-Persian dialogues which is likely to be useful to students and for colloquial purposes. A special feature of the work is an appendix consisting of military and judicial sentences.

THE *Deccan Times* has reason to believe that certain of the persons implicated in the conspiracy against Major Neville will shortly be severely dealt with by Government.

THE cultivators, about one thousand in number, who came to Poona to lay before His Excellency the Governor their grievances in connection with the stringent working of the forest laws, have returned to their respective villages. In reply to their petition, they were informed that they will have to appear at the forthcoming sittings of the Forest Commission, by the members of which body their grievances and complaints are about to be examined into.

MAJOR R. WARBURTON, Political Officer in the Khyber Pass, is going on leave for two months and twenty-nine days, and Captain F. W. Egerton, Assistant Settlement Officer at Rawal Pindi, is appointed to act for him.

THE Bengal Central Railway Company by way of mending its fortunes proposes to take over the Eastern Bengal and Dacca and Mymensing lines from Government on a working lease, and to extend its own line to Bhugwangola, by means of debentures on its paid-up capital, to be guaranteed four per cent. by the State. The proposal includes the taking over of the Northern Bengal line to work as well ; but that part of it does not find favour. The rest not improbably will.

THE rainfall returns for the Punjab between the months of June and August are not cheering. Mooltan shows a deficit of nearly three inches ; Peshawur of three ; Rawal Pindi of six ; Sealkote of nine ; Lahore of four ; Ludhiana of seven ; and Sirsa of four and a half. Simla, in spite of the heavy rain that has been drenching the station, has more than seven inches to make up. Delhi is more than six inches in excess of its average. Eight out of the twelve principal stations in the North-West Provinces are blessed with more rain than is their due. In Bengal, Darjeeling and Patna are the only stations that show a surplus. Bombay is everywhere belindhand, except at Rajkote and Karwar ; the deficiency varying at different stations from ten to forty inches.

ACCORDING to a home paper an individual pretending to be Captain William Barton, of the Egyptian gendarmerie, has swindled tradesmen right and left by his plausible appearance. Barton commenced his career as a private in a dragoon regiment in India, where he not only became conversant with military matters in general, but with the names of many officers in the service. His next appearance was as an officer under Baker Pasha, and his last appearance was made in the dock of the Mansion-house police court, on a charge of obtaining money by forged cheques on the Belfast bank. The manner in which Barton obtained the cheque-book is curious. It is alleged that he abstracted a cheque on this bank from a West-end tradesman, with which he had the effrontery to open an account of his own. He was supplied with a cheque-book in due course, and the first use to which he put it was to draw out the whole amount standing to his credit. The remaining cheques he palmed off upon certain confiding tradesmen, including one for £80 upon Messrs. Cook, the tourist agents, for a ticket to India, which was the subject of the present charge. Barton also introduced himself at the Canterbury barracks under the guise of an old Indian officer, and was hospitably received. Needless to say he utilised the opportunity to get rid of some more spurious cheques before leaving for Paris, where he was living in grand style when arrested, although he had only a shilling left in his pocket. He has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

AN individual styling himself Nanda Thoorea Setkya, son of the late King by Queen Toungyay, passed through Thatone from Shoaygyeen. He said that at the Rangoon rebellion he was twelve years old, and ran off to Zimmay, where he was brought up amongst the Shans. He spoke Siamese fluently and held a Siamese passport. He stated that he came only to worship at the pagoda, and he put up in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's house. The police inspector, however, recognised him as an old jail-bird who had been apprehended in Moulmein about a year ago. The man was therefore re-arrested and taken to Moulmein.

THE *Spectator* is not satisfied with the bridal poem addressed to the Princess Beatrice by Lord Tennyson. The review urges that "it is injured by the use of the vile word 'spousal' and by the slightly pedantic simile which likens the Princess to a 'conjectured planet in mid heaven between two Suns.' As the existence of the Princess is not at all more conjectural than that of the two suns in question—the Queen and Prince Henry of Battenberg—we regret this relegation of the bride, especially on such an occasion, to the realm of mere probability, as a defect in art. Otherwise, the lines are really beautiful, and marked by the peculiar genius of the Laureate."

"LYDIE PASHKOFF"—whom the *St. James's Gazette* terms a Parisian Mdme. de Novikoff—announces in the *Figaro* the approaching restoration of the Empire of Tamerlane under the sceptre of the "White Czar ;" and she explains that this empire must include as a matter of course—for otherwise it would not be Tamerlane's empire—"Delhi on the Ganges." In the first instance, however, the White Czar will be satisfied with all the territory lying between Afghanistan and the frontiers of China ; and it will not be until after war with England that he will take possession of "Delhi on the Ganges." The coronation of the White Czar as Emperor of Central Asia is to be celebrated at Samarkand ; and the Emir of Bokhara (who equally with the chief of the neighbouring Khanates dislikes the idea of being formally and finally effaced) is to give up for the occasion Tamerlane's insignia of power—his helmet, that is to say, his sabre, and his shield. The Emperor of China is to be called upon to cede to the new empire all outlying territories in which the bulk of the inhabitants are Mahomedans ; and before long the world will see with wonder, united beneath the same august ruler, "the greatest Christian empire and the greatest Mahomedan empire." Many things, however, may happen before then.

BESIDES the gigantic tower which M. Eiffel proposes to erect for the Paris Exhibition of 1889, the centre of civilisation is to have another great tower, and which is to be used for scientific purposes. M. J. Bourdais has presented to the French Society of Civil Engineers a project for the erection of a masonry tower 984 feet in height. After an examination of the different geometric profiles realisable, M. Bourdais has adopted the column as being more apt than any other form to satisfy the rules of æsthetics, and also as being the most stable. In fact, the highest chimney in the world—that of St. Rollox, near Glasgow, 433 feet in height—has been submitted to numerous storms without suffering therefrom, and, as other chimneys exposed to great wind pressure have never given rise to any accident, it would seem that a cylindrical form is one that should be adopted. M. Bourdais' structure would consist of a base 216 feet high, in which is to be established a permanent museum of electricity. Above this would rise a six-storeyed column surmounted by a roof, forming a promenade, and capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. The central granite core, 60 feet in diameter, would be surrounded with an ornamental framework of iron faced with copper. This would be divided into six storeys, each containing sixteen rooms, 16 feet in height and 50 feet square, designed for aerotherapic treatment.

A GIBRALTAR correspondent telegraphs :—The sensational scandal which I spoke of a few days ago, to which, in fear of revelation, the threatened suppression of three newspapers was attributed, has now been officially made known. Before Sir John Hay, the British Minister, who is also Austrian Agent-General, a number of Moorish subjects appeared and charged the Austrian Consul at Tangier with personal violence, with the acquisition of land by unfair means, with false imprisonment, and with not having paid money due to the complainants. The Consul, Dr. Schmidt, against whom these charges are preferred, resides about twelve miles from Tangier, and is accused by the complainants of having converted his house into a dungeon, wherein he confined unfortunate Moors, whom he bastinadoed in order to extort from them their lands and money. In the dungeon were found iron collars for the necks of his victims, fetters for their hands, and chains fastened to the walls. He is said to have obtained without payment about 500 acres of land. The Consul was present when the proceedings commenced, but while they were in progress he left the room, and declined to allow Sir John Hay to decide the questions at issue. The matter will now go to the Austrian Government. In the meantime a petition has been forwarded by the Austrians in Tangier, requesting that Sir John Hay may be asked to exercise consular jurisdiction over them in place of Dr. Schmidt.

A CURIOUS relic of Murat has just turned up. A gold watch which belonged to him figures in the inventory of the estate of the late Colonel Tschernoboutzoff. It bears on the interior of the case the inscription : "Joachim Murat, Capitaine au Chasseurs à pied ;" and engraved on a trinket attached to the chain are the words, "Eléonore à son Joachim. Ne m'oublie pas." The *chroniqueur* of the *Temps* explains how the watch came into the Russian colonel's possession. On the evening before the Battle of Moskowa the King of Naples, while making a reconnaissance, fell into the hands of a party of Cossacks. The Russian soldiers were about to fire, when the future Colonel Tschernoboutzoff, who was then a simple dragoon and who happened to know Murat by sight, stopped them. He even ordered the men to present arms, and called for a cheer for "le Roi des braves." And Murat was allowed to ride away. Recollecting himself, however, and not wishing to be outdone in gallantry by a Russian, he rode after the party and begged its leader to accept the watch with which his wife had presented him years before, while he was still a young subaltern. His luck, a superstitious person would say, went with it ; and, considering the wretched end which he eventually made, the Russian soldier who saved his life must be admitted to have rendered him a very equivocal service.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.—The barometer has fallen moderately in the Eastern Punjab, slightly in Sind and the greater portion of the N. W. P., Bengal, and Assam. It is still rising slowly elsewhere. Pressure is lowest in the Indus Valley. South-easterly winds prevail along the foot of the North-West Himalayas, and easterly winds on the Punjab plains. Good rain has fallen at Lahore and Rawal Pindi, and showers throughout the N. W. P. South-westerly and westerly winds are blowing in the Central Indian plateau, with slight showers there and moderate rain in Rajputana. There has been rather heavy rain in Gujarat, light rain on the western coast, heavy rain in Pegu, moderate at Arakan and in Bengal. The temperature changes are considerable but irregular. Rain to-day :—Diamond Island, 5½ inches ; Rangoon, 4½ inches ; Deesa, 3½ inches ; Patna, 3 inches ; Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Allahabad, and Chittagong, 2 inches ; Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, Saugor Island, Sutna, Bhagulpore, Jeypore, Mount Abu, Bombay, and Akyab, over 1 inch ; several falls below one inch. Previously :—Gauhati, 2 inches ; Rai Bareilly, and Jaunpore, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered	18 38	52 35	52 69	56 12
Aug. 20, Thursday	1 38	0 41	0 35	0 29
" 21, Friday	....	....	....	....
Total	50 24	52 76	53 04	56 41
Corresponding date last year	44 41	51 42	49 11	47 41

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, AUG. 18.

THE rain has been pouring down ever since I last wrote, and if the weather continues like this for another week we shall have to seek refuge on the hill-tops.

Belgaum is becoming famous for its well-made roads. The metalling that is used is peculiar to this part of the country. It is a reddish ironstone, harder than laterite, and wears very evenly. I prefer it to the rusty black of your Bombay roads, and the dirty grey of Poona. But the red dust in very dry weather is a serious objection. It is subtle and searching in its nature. The far-famed Pears' soap can scarcely remove it at the first washing.

The reverend gentleman who has been acting chaplain here seems to have brought us some luck in the matrimonial line. We are following in the wake of Poona, and, to quote your brilliant correspondent from the Deccan Capital, already we have had three weddings and there are two brides-elect. Pretty well for a beginning ; but what are they among so many ! It is to be hoped that the advent of the permanent incumbent, which is likely to take place in a few days, will be equally auspicious.

Belgaum city is in a great state of excitement at present, being on the eve of the new municipal elections. The gentlemen who have hitherto served as commissioners, with Rao Bahadur Huchrao Harihar as their chairman, have done very good work, and in all probability most of them will be re-elected, although the number of new candidates is large, and a good deal of canvassing is going on. Great improvement has been effected in the lighting and metalling of the streets ; but the gutters are still reeking with filth, and diseases are consequently prevalent. I trust this matter will be one of the first that the new municipal board will take in hand.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a report of the general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, in your issue of to-day, in which the chairman is reported to have said "that he was in a position to state that in many cases portions of the gold jewellery had been sent to the Mint in order to have their value assayed there."

With reference to this statement, there appears to be some mistake, as on one occasion only were any articles sent to me (May 7), and those were withdrawn by the firm without any assay being made.

There is also no record in this office of any assays having been made for the firm of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited.—I have, &c.

GERALD MARTIN, Captain,
Assay Master.

Assay office, H. I. M. Mint, Aug 21.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the report of the first ordinary general meeting of Messrs. Marcks and Co., I find that Mr. Charpié takes exception to my valuation of the watches of the company, and accuses me of not being a practical watchmaker. He also observes that "the watches were valued 25 per cent. more than the actual price." Considering that it took Mr. Stead and myself three consecutive months to value the large stock of the firm, that every article was separately valued and detailed, and that every allowance was made for depreciation, invoices and bank drafts being carefully scrutinised, I fail to see the slightest reason for such a sweeping and damaging remark. As for my not being a practical watchmaker, Mr. Charpié's remark to that effect comes with particularly bad grace. The fact of my having served my apprenticeship and held my indentures from one of the first firms in England, and of having been a practical watchmaker for the past twenty years, should be, I think, a sufficient guarantee for my competency in the valuation.—Yours, &c.,

E. I. BRANDON.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to a recent ruling of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, certain native merchants, who are members of the Piece-goods Dealers' Association, and their assistants are permitted to appear as surveyors and arbitrators in cases of disputes between European houses and their native constituents. Will you permit me to inquire, through the medium of your paper, if this agreement between the Chamber and the Dealers' Association is binding upon European merchants who are not members of the Chamber of Commerce, and on native dealers who do not belong to the P. G. D. Association ?

The Chambers of Commerce on the Continent are tribunals whose rules are recognised by law as binding on all members of the mercantile and trading community within their jurisdiction ; but here the Chamber is a body of merchants who are indifferent to the interests of those who are not within its walls, and whose rules I should think are applicable only to its subscribers.

Bombay, Aug. 21. X. Y. Z.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *vs.* PARSEES.

THE following are the names of the Parsee players who play the Bombay Gymkhana team this afternoon :—

Dr. D. H. Patel.	Mr. S. Cooper.
Mr. B. B. Baria.	Mr. S. Mistry.
Mr. A. C. Major.	Mr. Malagam.
Mr. S. Doctor.	Mr. Morenas.
Mr. S. Sethna.	Mr. N. Sovzti.
Mr. M. Patel (captain).	

A special tent will be pitched for their visitors.

THE PROSECUTION OF A PARSEE ENGINE-DRIVER.

AT the instance of Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate of Tanna, who sent the papers for the opinion of the High Court, the case against Dorabjee Hormusjee, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, which came on last Monday before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn, was called on again at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. There was no appearance either for Government or the Railway Company.

Mr. Anderson said he was informed by Mr. Little, solicitor to the G. I. P. Railway Company, who was present in court, that the company did not wish to appear. After the letter from the Agent, which the learned counsel handed to their lordships the other day, he did not anticipate that the company would appear. As was remarked by the court the other day, the point in this case was no doubt an important one ; but it was an extremely simple one—one which had been settled in all the other High Courts in India. The Madras Reports for this month contained a case directly in point, so that now the Madras, the Calcutta, and the Allahabad High Courts had all expressed themselves as to the meaning of section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and had, besides, expressed themselves practically in the same words. Even if there was no authority on the point, as an act of common justice no order like that made by Mr. Vidal should have been made without notice given to the accused. In a case reported in the Indian Law Reports, 2 Bombay, 538, Mr. Justice Melvill had expressed his opinion that, if after a full inquiry the prisoner was discharged, another magistrate, holding a higher position, could not take up the papers and order a fresh inquiry without fresh evidence. Mr. Justice Melvill had remarked that, if a District Magistrate could do that, a case might be sent from magistrate to magistrate, and if they all discharged the accused, the District Magistrate might finally take up the case himself and convict the prisoner. Mr. Vidal seemed to think that this could be done, and that, after a case had been heard and concluded, he could set the ball rolling afresh. If a magistrate could do this it would certainly be the most extraordinary procedure. The learned counsel did not intend to go into the evidence in the case ; it would be sufficient for him to consider whether the first-class magistrate was justified in discharging the accused. He submitted that the magistrate was perfectly justified in arriving at the conclusion he had. It was exceedingly to be regretted that Mr. Vidal did not give the accused an opportunity to appear before him, which one would have thought he would have given, especially as he was invited to give the accused notice. If that opportunity had been given, the learned counsel felt confident that he would have satisfied Mr. Vidal that his order could not be made under section 437.

Sir William Wedderburn.—Under what section is a notice supposed to be required ?

Mr. Anderson believed there was no particular section, but he was arguing on the broad ground that this being an order prejudicial to the accused, it was illegal to have made it without giving him due notice. The accident out of which this case arose occurred on the 14th March last, and some waggons were damaged, but no lives were lost. The case was heard before Mr. Sittaram, subordinate magistrate of Calian, for seven days. All who knew anything about the matter were examined as witnesses ; and finally the subordinate magistrate came to the conclusion that no case had been made out. The accused was charged with not having observed the signals, which were at danger ; but if there were any person to blame on that head, they were the guards and the signalmen.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—What we want, Mr. Anderson, is a discussion on the point of law.

Mr. Anderson remarked he did not know how much of the evidence their lordships had looked into. The point of law was a short one.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—The only question is, whether the District Magistrate has jurisdiction to make the order which he did make.

Mr. Anderson said there was no suggestion that the inquiry could be supplemented in any way. It was the fullest inquiry and occupied seven days.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—As no further materials were forthcoming, you say the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to make that order ?

Mr. Anderson, answering in the affirmative, referred to the Indian Law Reports, 10 Calcutta, 207, where it was stated that "no order affecting an accused in a criminal matter should be made without giving him notice of it."

Sir William Wedderburn.—The magistrate has used the words "further inquiry ;" and having used the words of the Code, I don't see how he had no jurisdiction to make that order. As to the effect of it, that is another thing.

Mr. Anderson said they must have to use not only the words of the Code, but they must have a proper basis to go upon.

Sir William Wedderburn.—The basis is that "on examining any record under section 435, or otherwise, a District Magistrate may direct any subordinate magistrate to make any further inquiry into a complaint which has been dismissed under section 253, or any case of an accused person who is discharged."

Mr. Anderson said the District Magistrate might do that if there was a proper case. In the Indian Law Reports, 8 Madras, 336, Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Brandt held that when an accused person was discharged by a magistrate, further inquiry could be directed only when further witnesses might be examined, or when the witnesses had not been properly examined. The learned counsel said he had now referred to the decisions of the three High Courts of Allahabad, Calcutta, and Madras were in favour of his contention. The complainants themselves did not wish to proceed any further. They put the accused on his engine again directly he was discharged, and he remained there a month before the subsequent proceedings were taken against him. Under these circumstances Mr. Anderson thought their lordships would be inclined to agree with him when he said that the railway company were the best judges of their own proceedings.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Do you know when the accused was put on his engine again ?

Mr. Anderson said the accused was discharged on the 8th May last ; he was put on his engine again on the 13th May, and remained there till the 9th June, when he was re-arrested. He had not been discharged, and when these proceedings came to an end, Mr. Anderson had no doubt the accused would be put on his engine again.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik said he had just then received instructions from the District Magistrate to appear in the case. As no record was sent him, if an adjournment was granted till 3 p.m. he would look through the notes of the Deputy Registrar.

The application was granted, and the court meanwhile proceeded with other business.

On the court sitting again, the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik said he was instructed by Mr. Vidal to appear for the Crown. There were two distinct stages in the matter to which objections might be raised and answered. The first stage was the District Magistrate's proceeding in ordering Mr. Bagnell to make an inquiry ; and the second was Mr. Bagnell's proceedings under that order. When a trial had taken place and a conviction followed, then the High Court would not interfere. In this case, however, there had been no trial under the order. On the order as it stood, their lordships would see that the case was transferred for further inquiry. Section 437 gave the District Magistrate power to make further inquiry, either himself or direct any subordinate magistrate to make, into any complaint which had been dismissed under section 253, or in the case of any accused person who had been discharged. Supposing a further inquiry involved the examination of further evidence, it would not be correct to say that Mr. Vidal's order was not a *bona fide* one for further inquiry. If a magistrate thought that a failure of justice had occurred, he could direct another magistrate to go into the case.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Before you discuss the question about a further inquiry, we would like to have your view on the question as to whether Mr. Vidal's order was a bad one on the ground that the accused had not been given notice.

Mr. Mandlik said that section 436 provided for a notice, while section 437 did not.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai remarked it was one of the first principles of jurisprudence that no order should be made against an accused person without giving him an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Mandlik said that section 437 was silent on the point, and it would be making a law on the point if it was held that in this case notice should have been given to the accused. Their lordships would not go out of their way to hold such a thing, but they should confine themselves to the four corners of the statute. They should presume that the District Magistrate knew his duty and the law.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—What is the difference between "fresh" inquiry and "further" inquiry ?

Mr. Mandlik.—I don't see any difference.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—They mean the same thing, then ?

Mr. Mandlik.—Yes. (A laugh.)

Mr. Anderson said he thought his friend would see a great difference in the words if he was in a position in which he never would be—that of an accused person. (Laughter.) As counsellor at the bar, no doubt, to support a certain argument, he did not see the difference. He (Mr. Anderson) could see a very practical difference.

Mr. Anderson having replied at some length, their lordships took time to consider their decision.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF AGA ALI SHA'S CASHIER.

SINCE the murder of Bunda Ali Paria, the cashier to H. H. the late Aga Ali Shah, which was discovered on Wednesday afternoon, Superintendent Smith, Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, the head of the detective police, and a number of the detectives have been on the alert for a young Khoja who, having been seen lurking about the Jamatkhana at H. H. Aga Khan's premises in Love-lane, was strongly suspected of being the murderer. During their inquiry the police ascertained that a Khoja named Bhimjee Dewjee was also in search of his nephew, Shamjee Rahim, *alias* Shunker Rahim, a young man about 25 years of age. The nephew was described as being of a fair complexion and about five feet in height, a description which tallied with that of the man they themselves wanted. This man had been seen about the premises by Cummoo Jaffer and an old man named Aladin shortly before the murder was committed, and it was only since the crime that Shamjee had disappeared from his usual abode. On the night of the murder he was seen by the crier of the Khoja Jamatkhana at Mahim, where he had slept. He left the Jamatkhana early on the following morning, and was not found again until about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Moraree Jemadar and other officers of the detective force, accompanied by Cassum, a servant in the employ of H. H. the late Aga Ali Sha, then proceeded to the Khoja Jamatkhana at Chinchbunder, and there instituting inquiries found a Khoja lying down covered over with a blanket. On removing the covering, Cassum immediately identified the man as the young Khoja he had previously seen about the premises. He was also subsequently identified by his uncle as Shamjee Rahim, *alias* Shunker Rahim. Immediately after his arrest the murderer made a clean breast of his guilt. He pointed out the place where he had concealed his jacket, which was found slightly stained with blood, and also his turban. He further made known the spot where he had thrown the knife with which he committed the murder, and the shop where he had purchased it. The knife which was found in the room with the body he acknowledged to be his property, and said he had purchased it from the same shop, along with the first knife which he had used. When interrogated, the shopkeeper admitted having sold recently two knives to Shamjee. Before murdering his victim, took Shamjee the precaution to shave off his moustache and beard completely. His crimes evidently the outcome of deliberately planned vengeance.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS'S FAREWELL ORDER.

THE following is the full text of Sir Frederick Roberts's farewell order of which we have already published a telegraphic summary :—Before leaving the Madras Presidency, I wish to say a few words of farewell to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army which it has been my privilege to command during the past four years. Throughout this period my duty has been rendered exceptionally pleasant by the general good conduct of the troops, both British and Native.

Several changes have taken place in the Madras Army, all of which have been accepted in an admirable spirit, and with a willingness and appreciation which cannot be too highly commended.

Each year has seen a gradual improvement in Rifle shooting. While congratulating the Army on this fact, I would earnestly advise all ranks not to rest satisfied with the progress which has been already made. I trust sincerely that every officer, whatever his position and rank may be, will interest himself in this, the most essential part of a soldier's training, and will encourage the men under his command to attain a much higher proficiency with their rifle than is now designated "good," or even "very good."

I am firmly persuaded that it is impossible to overestimate the value of being able to shoot well, and I would entreat the soldiers, whom I am about to leave, to prepare themselves for any eventuality by doing all in their power to excel as marksmen.

I beg to thank the Commanders of Officers commanding divisions and districts for the willing assistance they have at all times afforded me, and for the manner in which they have watched over the welfare of the troops in their respective commands.

The Medical, Commissariat, Transport and Veterinary departments have earned my cordial acknowledgments by the careful discharge of their own particular duties.

I am deeply indebted to Brigadier-General Godfrey Clerk, the Adjutant General, and Brigadier General R. Campbell Stewart, the Quartermaster-General, for their able assistance, and for the loyal manner in which they have carried out my wishes. I beg to offer them my warmest thanks, and I hope that every good fortune will attend them in their future career.

To Colonel Faunce and Major McLeod, and the several Officers of the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster-General's departments, my thanks are also due for the satisfactory manner in which they have carried out the duties entrusted to them.

Colonel Hands, the Judge Advocate General, has proved himself a thoroughly reliable legal adviser and has been a great assistance to me.

I desire also to acknowledge the help I have at all times, received from Colonel Tillard, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and Major W. P. Symons, Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, to whole exertions, I consider, the marked improvement in the shooting of this Army is mainly due.

I am under deep obligations to all my personal staff ; the cordial support of these officers has rendered my duty easy.

I now bid farewell to the soldiers of the Madras Army. They may rest assured that I shall not forget them, and should it be my good fortune to command them on service, I feel convinced that they will uphold the high reputation which was won for them by their ancestors of the old Coast Army—a reputation founded on those soldierly qualities which contributed in no small degree to the establishment of British supremacy in this Empire.

FRED. ROBERTS, Lieutenant-General,
Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

BENGAL.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—The case in which Mr. Robert Barrett, an employé at the High Court, charged Abdool, a rough rider, with having kidnapped his daughter, Rosaline, aged 13 years, was called on. Baboo Preonath Lahory appeared for the defence, and urged that his client had unwillingly, and at the solicitation of the girl, taken her away, in the hope, as she told him, that her absence would induce her mother, who had quarrelled with her father and left the house for eight days past, to return home. He also urged, but this was denied by the parents, that the defendant was looked upon and treated as one of the family. His worship observed that if that was so the circumstance went greatly to add to the heinousness of the crime. It was elicited in the course of the cross-examination of the girl's mother that the accused had some time back proposed marriage with the girl, but that the parents indignantly refused their permission. His worship sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

A DISHONEST SYCE.—Dr. Hart, of the firm of Hart Brothers, charged a syce, lately in their employ, with having stolen two seers of crushed food. Complainant stated that accused had charge of a horse which had been hired out to a Babu in Bow Bazaar for the last two months. The horse, when it originally went for hire, was in good condition, but now it was a bag of bones. The Babu returned the horse yesterday, stating that it could not do the work, and that he wanted a horse in good condition. Accused, when questioned by complainant as to the condition of the horse, said that, owing to excessive work, it was in that state. Last night whilst going out of the premises, accused was detected with the property, and it appears that the horse had been literally starved for the past two months, during which time he had been systematically stealing the food. Accused pleaded guilty. His worship said that this was an exceptionally cruel case. The poor horse had been nearly starved to death by accused, who had been systematically pilfering his master. A severe punishment must be inflicted in a case of this kind, and the order of the court would be that accused be rigorously imprisoned for nine months.

ENGLAND'S EASTERN DEFENCES.

THE special correspondent of the *Times* in China writes :—No one standing outside the arena of party politics at home can doubt for a second the unprepared condition of England to enter upon a great European war such as may come. We are now a match for Russia, but who can say that we can always count upon only having to meet Russia in the field ? It is the universal topic of discussion. Every one knows the truth except ourselves. The mass of our countrymen seem to believe that England still is all-powerful, that past victories imply the impossibility of present defeat, and the country is certainly not undeceived on this point by the Government or members of Parliament of either party.

The present condition of our defences, and the admixture of ignorance and self-complacency exhibited by the country, afford a remarkable parallel to that of France before 1870. There is the same absence of preparation during a long term of peace ; the same want of energetic steps when danger becomes imminent ; the same culpable indifference and smug self satisfaction regarding the real condition of affairs, especially regarding the condition of our own Navy in particular ; and the same drifting towards collision, which, if it be allowed to continue, must end, can it be doubted, in disaster.

The party politicians delude, or try to delude, themselves meanwhile, and our statesmen make demands upon foreign Governments which are ignored or refused and then surrendered, then discuss and re-discuss matters while Russia is quickly and unopposed pushing forward her forces and consolidating her latest base. Russia does not want to fight, and will not if she can gain what she wants without fighting, and having got her most pressing want, she can now afford to wait. When questioned, our statesmen will probably do as they have done before, give evasive replies, and shift the ground of debate on to some side issue. The public will be blinded as much as possible into believing everything connected with defence in a favourable condition, and when that is not possible the country will be told that there is no danger, that expenditure is qu

and the local Governments and heads of departments. But the result is nil.

What is the real key to all this criminal negligence? One hears many reasons assigned, but there is one fundamental one, the foundation on which rest all others—namely, the apathy of the electorate and the consequent dislike to expend money and, if it has to be spent, the determination to delay the expenditure as long as possible. If the working classes of the country can be brought to take interest in the question and to believe defence necessary, they must exert themselves to put pressure on Government and insist upon the expenditure of sums sufficient to ensure a national defence worthy of the name.

Evidence reaches me from every side that our appalling indecision and disinclination to spend money on defence in time is sinking deep into the minds of all Easterns, as well as throughout Europe. The danger is not so easily realized or grasped in the case of the East as in the West, but I once more solemnly warn the public that it is nbing the less real, and when war comes, as come it shortly must, we may find Eastern States hitherto friendly, which might have been with us, not arrayed on our side, nor even passive spectators. In China, Japan, and India, the vernacular press comments freely upon the indecision and "backdown" policy of Great Britian and the dangers which she courts by it.

No one in the East doubts that Russia has already gained an enormous strategic advantage in Afghanistan, and that she means to attack us on the first good opportunity, which may be tomorrow, or three, or five years hence. The pacific assurances of the Czar and M. de Giers and Madame Novikoff and M. Lesser, made so often, made before Lord Dufferin came to India, made to our Government last November, and again the other day, if they satisfy the British public and its electorate-fearing Government, deceive no Eastern and no foreigner.

TOTAL INABSTINENCE AT WIMBLEDON.

Having fired his last round for the Queen's Prize, Sergeant Bulmer (or so says a Scotch newspaper correspondent) immediately drank off a gill of whisky. A few minutes afterwards he heard that the prize for this year was his. Throughout the fortnight there has been a relay of teetotal orators on the common—doing some good let us hope, but not always accurate in their statements, and too often confusing temperate with sottish drinking. They do not hesitate to affirm that, just as in the battle-field, so at Wimbledon the water-drinker has it all his own way. He rises with a clear brain, for there has been no late debauch to put his head in a whirl, and he fires with the steadiness of a man the veins of whose arms do not run whisky and whose nerves have not been shattered by tobacco. Well-known men are quoted as sponsors for these assertions; and it is even said that the best marksmen are so thoroughly convinced of the value of total abstinence, that, though they may have wine-cellars and cases of cigars at home, they go into training for Wimbledon and shun the flowing bowl from the last day of the meeting. In point of fact this is all untrue. This year, as in past years, there has scarcely been a shot of note at Wimbledon who could be called a teetotaller, though all might be fairly described as temperance men.

Of the six or eight shots whose names are best known at Wimbledon, Private M'Vittie is the veteran. He has been a noticeable figure in the camp for many years, and his is the unique boast of having been included seven times in the Sixty. Except the Queen's Prize itself, which on several occasions he has almost had in his grasp, he has won every valuable prize; and more than once he has carried home from Wimbledon more money than the Queen's Prizeman. No Scotch eight would be complete without him; he was chosen as a matter of course on Wednesday to represent the mother-country in the Kolapore Cup Competition (when he made the highest score on the winning side), and he has shot for his country in America. Here, then, is a man who, when he goes to Wimbledon, knows what he is about. But M'Vittie would take it unkindly if you wrote him down a teetotaller. On Tuesday night he was in his tent, dispensing free hospitality. Next day saw him, steady as a rock, scoring bullseyes with a monotonous regularity. As M'Vittie's shooting, so far as results go, is a model, it may be worth while to explain his procedure. First he quenches his thirst; then he tells a pawky Scotch story; then he brings out his suff-mull, and takes a deliberate pinch; then he makes a succession of bullseyes. Only once in many years—this is his own story—has he gone off his "form;" and that was when he tried total abstinence.

Of course, no shot could drink freely without suffering for it. But even in moderate drinking, of which alone I speak here, there are several grades. There is the marksman of the M'Vittie type, with an iron constitution of which he takes advantage; and there are others who both smoke and drink, but very cautiously. Of the latter, Boyd, of Ayr, is a prominent example. Scotch shots regard Boyd as a man apart, because he drinks claret when he can get whisky. The other day a well-known officer had Boyd and some others in his tent, and opened a bottle of claret for the Ayr man's benefit. The officer is strong, and perhaps the bottle was cracked; at all events he pulled the neck out instead of the cork and cut his hand badly. That spoilt his prospects for next day's shooting; and in the tent it was held unanimously that the incident was a warning to Boyd. Boyd at the butts is a very different man from M'Vittie. The latter, with all his coolness in trying moments, is constantly on the move; but Boyd is imperturbable and always to be found in his place at the proper time. M'Vittie is given to squandering himself on too many small competitions. Boyd, on the other hand, reserve himself for great occasions.

Neither Sir Henry Halford nor Colonel Burt, the captain of the English Twenty, practices or preaches total abstinence. Mr. Matthew Arnold has defended the drinking of wine with the argument that whatever adds to the pleasures of life adds also, if properly used, to its power; and these gentlemen seem to agree with him. Mr. Whitelaw, the superintendent of the Scotch team in the Elcho Challenge Shield Competition, and himself a very sure marksman, never thinks of putting his men on water. Perhaps the most remarkable sensation of recent years in volunteer circles was the shooting of Caldwell, of Belfast, at Irvine lately. Out of a possible 225 at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, he scored 221. Wimbledon affords no such record as this. Now Caldwell is no teetotaller. He is a good judge of a cigar, and likes a pipe that draws. This volunteer should not be confounded with the two Scotch brothers of the same name. They are equally well known at Wimbledon as marksmen to be depended on; but though they have never been seen with a piece of blue ribbon in their buttonholes, they are much more abstemious than the majority of the Scotch volunteers. But one of them is seldom seen without a pipe. A still more inveterate smoker is Major M'Kerrell, who, after his manner, has been doing great things this year at Wimbledon. Sometimes he smokes and fires at the same time. One evening this week I was in a tent on the common where there had congregated more eminent marksmen than, to look at it from the outside, one would have thought it capable of holding. Only one of them refrained from drinking, and almost all of them were smoking. It will be misunderstood that this is no glorification of drinking, but merely a statement of facts; and it is still open to any one to contend that, if the Wimbledon heroes shoot well though they do drink a little and smoke much, they would shoot better yet if they refrained altogether from the pipe and the glass.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. de Lesseps is never more completely in his proper element, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, than when he is engaged in describing difficulties which have been surmounted, or apparent impossibilities which have been overcome. He spoke on Wednesday upon a subject worthy of his genius, and, at least in its probable consequences, vast enough to satisfy his ambition. The canal across the Isthmus of Panama, so long regarded as a dream incapable of fulfilment, seems now to be on the high road to completion; and the company by which the work has been undertaken held on Wednesday its annual meeting in Paris, and adopted unanimously the report of its founder. The report is altogether jubilant; and—the narrative which it contains, when all allowances have been made for the sanguine temperament of the writer, goes far to justify the language which has been employed. In December, 1883, it was officially announced that more than one-third of the work had been completed; and this one-third has now been increased to one-half. The progress of the last five months has been at a constantly accelerating rate; and the monthly excavation, which in January amounted to but 350,000 cubic metres, reached half as much again in May. Even this amount has not quite realized the expectations which were entertained; but the report explains that the shortcoming has been on the part of the large American dredgers, which, as they have to work in land which is generally soft, will be able to overtake the other portions, and will not by their temporary failure to accomplish what was intended, at all delay the ultimate completion of the canal. In view of the estimate of six millions of tons of shipping for the first year in which the canal will be open, the company has wisely determined to make it of full width from the first; and has, therefore, abandoned the original scheme of a somewhat narrow channel, to be afterwards widened as the demand upon it was increased. The experience gained in the Suez Canal could hardly fail to lead to such a decision; for the estimate there was for only three millions of tons, and it is found that twenty millions is a figure certain to be speedily reached. It is no doubt far better to delay the opening for a time, in order to construct a passage wide enough to be secure against future interruptions, than to open a comparatively narrow canal at a somewhat earlier period, and to be compelled to close it again for the purpose of enlargement. When once traffic has begun to flow through the new channel, any impediment to it would be felt as a serious interference with the course of business, but as long as the channel is non-existent the ordinary trade routes will suffice.

We express no opinion whatever as to the desirability of Panama Canal shares as an investment. They are held mainly in France, and are the concern of French investors. We are interested in the success of the work, because England, as the greatest shipping and mercantile community in the world, must profit most by it. The report speaks with considerable bitterness of endeavours which have been made to throw discredit upon the scheme of the canal, and to cast doubts upon the prospect of its completion. The best antidote to such endeavours is the description of the present position of the undertaking; and it would have been impossible for a joint-stock enterprise of such magnitude to be carried to a conclusion without having to encounter the kind of opposition which is mentioned. The persons with whom this opposition originated may almost feel flattered by the notice taken of them and of their works. They probably had no knowledge or opinion about the actual merits or the engineering difficulties of the project, and only attacked it in the hope that a diminished belief in its prospects would afford them an opportunity of making money without incurring the fatigue of labour. A modern financier, in many instances, looks upon the shares of other people with the sort of feeling which would be entertained for Lowland beeves by a Highlander of two or three centuries ago—that is, as desirable things, which afford opportunities for the display of dexterity in the art of plunder; and the Panama Canal Company can hardly be surprised, even while they may justly complain, that the greatness of their undertaking has pointed it out as one which is exceptionally well rewarded the capital and employment of the machinery by which various kinds of value are made to undergo fictitious deterioration or exaltation. The fighting which has been going on in the vicinity of the work, and the small amount of damage which this fighting has occasioned, afforded opportunities too tempting to be neglected; but it may be hoped that any mischief which has been done will be rectified by the explicit declarations which the statements of the enemies of the undertaking have now called forth. The assertion of the report that, during the whole period of hostilities, the treasuries of the company remained open and the pecuniary transactions were continued with perfect regularity is alone sufficient to dispel the belief, if it ever were seriously entertained, that political considerations adverse to the canal were in operation; and the subsequent course of events manifestly justifies the assertion that "our industrial society is and will remain completely foreign to all politics." We are not of the number of those who believe that either education or the increasing number and complexity of international commercial relations will be likely to have any present material influence in preventing war; but we should nevertheless expect the manifest advantages which the proposed canal will offer to the world to be sufficient to secure for it the good will, and even the actual co-operation, of those by whom the course of politics is in great measure controlled.

The report does not state definitely when the canal is likely to be open for traffic, but it would seem from the history actually given that this event cannot now be very long delayed. The progress made is held to be sufficient to justify an application to the French Government to authorize the issue of lottery bonds to the extent of six hundred millions of francs; and, as the whole length of the canal is only 75 kilometres, or, in round numbers, 50 miles, more than half of which is completed, the completion of the whole is manifestly brought within a measurable distance of time. Of the six millions of shipping which are expected to pass through the canal in its first year it may probably be assumed that four or five millions will be English; and we shall have a profitable field for the employment of capital. Panama Canal Company can hardly be surprised, even while they may justly complain, that the greatness of their undertaking has pointed it out as one which is exceptionally well rewarded the capital and employment of the machinery by which various kinds of value are made to undergo fictitious deterioration or exaltation. The fighting which has been going on in the vicinity of the work, and the small amount of damage which this fighting has occasioned, afforded opportunities too tempting to be neglected; but it may be hoped that any mischief which has been done will be rectified by the explicit declarations which the statements of the enemies of the undertaking have now called forth. The assertion of the report that, during the whole period of hostilities, the treasuries of the company remained open and the pecuniary transactions were continued with perfect regularity is alone sufficient to dispel the belief, if it ever were seriously entertained, that political considerations adverse to the canal were in operation; and the subsequent course of events manifestly justifies the assertion that "our industrial society is and will remain completely foreign to all politics." We are not of the number of those who believe that either education or the increasing number and complexity of international commercial relations will be likely to have any present material influence in preventing war; but we should nevertheless expect the manifest advantages which the proposed canal will offer to the world to be sufficient to secure for it the good will, and even the actual co-operation, of those by whom the course of politics is in great measure controlled.

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On July 29, the annual meeting of the Panama Canal Company was held at the Horticultural Society's rooms, and was numerously attended. M. de Lesseps read the report, and with his amazing octogenarian juvenility showed no symptom of exhaustion at the end of an hour's task. The passage stigmatizing newspaper attempts to depreciate the shares or extort bribes for silence was warmly applauded. A shareholder argued that the Canal would cost three milliards, and result in a deficit of 150 millions a year. He was silent, however, when asked why, with such a prospect, he still held shares, and his motion for a committee of inquiry found no seconder. The report was unanimously adopted, and the directors were empowered to take the requisite steps for obtaining Government sanction for the issue of the contemplated 600,000,000f. worth of lottery bonds.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S FOREST COMMITTEE.

On May 16 the late Prime Minister astonished the House of Commons by delivering a learned lecture on the subject of forest conservancy at a time when Europe was agitated by the question of war or peace, moving therefore, on the strength of the statement that a man's pleasures are as important to him as his duties, and the spectacle of Mr. Gladstone lending his support to Sir John Lubbock no doubt had a considerable share in convincing the House that a Committee should be appointed to consider the question of forests. That Committee is now sitting, and Sir John Lubbock's exertions have at last borne fruit. It is a crying scandal that a nation, which possesses, in its colonial dominions alone, 340 million acres of forests, should have no school of forestry where students can be trained in the science of conservancy. Since 1863 selected candidates for the Indian Forest Department have been sent to Nancy in order to qualify them for their career, but by a recent decision of the Secretary of State they will now receive their training at the Engineering College of Cooper's Hill, which has the advantage of being in close proximity to Windsor Forest. It appears, however, open to grave doubt whether the field of experiment thus afforded them will be sufficiently wide, and the knowledge of forestry, as testified in the condition of English forests, sufficiently understood in this country to yield satisfactory material for instruction.

M. Boppe, of Nancy, whose opinion on forest matters is entitled to the highest consideration, undertook in 1881 a three weeks' tour in England and Scotland, during which short period he contrived to visit more than 300,000 acres of forest land. His report is written with a vivacity and literary grace which the servitors of English redtape would do well to imitate, but it can hardly be said to be flattering to our *amour propre*. Out of a total area of 20 millions of acres in Scotland, only 734,490 are afforested, a falling-off of more than 200,000 acres from the figures for 1812, and, as it is only within the last fifteen years that Scotch proprietors have become alive to the importance of enlarging and preserving their forests, a very large portion of wooded land is covered with young plantations, which present a remarkable contrast to the older growths.

M. Boppe is especially struck with the favourable conditions for forest vegetation afforded by the constant humidity and uniformity of climate which prevails throughout the greater part of Scotland. He remarks, also, the wonderful results obtained from the cultivation of the Scotch pine and the larch introduced by the Duke of Athole in the middle of last century, which results should encourage landowners not only to enlarge the limits of existing forests, but to introduce other forest trees; for example, he suggests the naturalization of the mountain pine in bog-land. He is, however, fully conscious of the difficulties in store for the enterprising forester. In France the single aim kept in view is the provision of "un champ de production ligneuse." But the Scotch forest has to serve divers ends, amongst others that of a sheep pasture and a game preserve. Consequently, instead of the detached series to which M. Boppe is accustomed, he finds vast clumps of trees; instead of graduated and broken lines, he remarks a monotonous regularity of girth and growth. The forest grows as man has made it, and the modifying forces of nature are allowed no play. The undergrowth which would create harmonious variety, and leave a reserve when the older trees are utilized, is held in check by the ravages of cattle. Everything is cramped and enclosed; the factor has the key of the forests in his pocket; the wolf is shut into the fold. In fact, though arboriculture has been for a long time familiar to Scotch foresters, they have failed to make head against the combined hostility of sheepfarming, routine, sport, parsimony, and prodigality.

The condition of the New Forest is scarcely more hopeful. For centuries it has been a prey to unmethodical and unrestrained destruction till twenty years ago 14,000 acres were enclosed out of a total area of 49,000. But even in the limited portion which is now conserved it will be long before the mischief of centuries is repaired. At present the plantations present a strangely confused picture. Pines, oaks, chestnuts, beeches, are mingled together in strange disorder. "It is not in the New Forest that the forester who desires to give instruction in his art will pitch his tent.' The Forest of Dean was established less than a hundred years ago, on the site of the old Forest, but it may still be called a forest of the future. It is almost exclusively laid out in oak, and this tree, giving as it does much less fertilizing *detritus* than trees of the resinous species, will occupy almost the whole of its lifetime before it fertilizes an ordinary soil. Here the traveller was filled with melancholy by the absence of underwood. Windsor Forest was also visited by M. Boppe, and his remarks concerning it have a special interest in connexion with Cooper's Hill. "Windsor," says he, "est le Westminster Abbaye des végétaux en Angleterre; l'archéologie y tient plus de place que la sylviculture, et les representants de la faune y sont presqu'aussi nombreux que ceux de la flore." Here the forester must leave all thoughts of science behind him and prepare himself for an ideal field of botanical study. Trees of all species, arranged after all manner of plans, will meet his eye, and the elaborate care with which each plantation is ticketed with its age and history will afford him ample material for the study of tree-development. Windsor Park is not a forest, but a museum.

In short, M. Boppe concludes, English and Scotch forests are either entirely created by the hand of man and too young for practical purposes, or they are too ancient and exhausted by every kind of abuse; nowhere is there to be found any considerable area where trees have attained their true economic maturity. And yet, despite the fact, England has an enormous and most precious interest in the creation of a forest school, she is almost the only country without such an institution. M. Boppe's report has a peculiar value as the evidence of an independent and specially trustworthy witness, but he is not alone by his estimate of the position of arboriculture in this country. The authorities who have written on the subject in England practically concur with him. The speeches which constituted the debate of the 16th of May furnished ample proof of our shortcomings in this respect. Sir John Lubbock stated that, in answer to an application from the West Indies for some one to advise them on their forest management, the Colonial Office had to confess their inability to find any such competent person. More than one of our colonies have been driven to employ foreigners. Recent data have perhaps rather tended to lessen the belief that any great modification of climatic conditions would result either in Asia or Europe from extensive afforestation; but there can be no doubt that much immediate benefit could be derived therefrom, as it is beyond dispute that in a wooded area the supply of water is regulated and preserved, while in places where the land surface has been denuded rainfall becomes subject to rapid dissipation, to the danger and destruction of roads, bridges, and other works.

A more specific reward is, however, offered to the Forest Conservator. Our imports of forest produce are estimated by Dr. Lyons at thirty million pounds per annum, and there are increasing difficulties in making up the supply. This demand might in great measure be satisfied from our English woodlands, and the growing embarrassments of landed proprietors in these days of agricultural depression might be diminished by the profits of arboriculture, were that science fully understood and practised. Available for these ends there remain in Scotland alone at least five million acres at present barren and uncultivated. Those who require encouragement in the matter should study the wonderful results attained by the Forest Department in India, which have been in existence for less than thirty years, and now yet an annual profit of nearly 400,000*l.*, or 66 per cent. on their expenditure. There is also the example of the Landes, planted about the same time as the Indian Forest Departments were formed. This region has, as Sir John Lubbock remarks, been transformed from one of the wretched to one of the most prosperous in France. There was, however, a time when a general belief that Englishmen had only to make their *début* in the Colonies to carry everything before them. This truly British self-confidence has, however, received many severe blows from the success of rival nations in fields which we have been accustomed to consider as peculiarly our own; so that a protest, which is now taking practical shape in the establishment of "The Gordon Boy's Camp," has been made against sending our youth across the seas with no qualifications but mother-wit to fight the battle of life. We can only hope that one of the results of Sir John Lubbock's Committee will be the creation of some School of Forestry, where emigrants may have an opportunity of learning the practice of a science which has so intimate a connexion with the chief sources of England's wealth and prosperity.—*Saturday Review.*

BILLS OF LADING.

The *Economist* writes:—It may be remembered that in February last a committee of shipowners, merchants, and underwriters was appointed to consider the expediency of incorporating in bills of lading a clause exonerating shipowners from liability for the negligence of their servants. This committee has now reported, and their recommendation is, that as regards strandings and collisions, owners shall not be held liable when these are "occasioned by negligence, default, or error in judgment of the pilot, master, mariners, or other servants of the shipowners." What exception this proposal will meet with from the general body of merchants and underwriters remains to be seen, and so far as the underwriters are concerned, the action they may take is of comparatively minor importance. They will know very well how to protect themselves, and if the risk they have to insure is increased, they have the power to meet the case by a corresponding increase in their premiums. It is different, however, with merchants, who may, by united action on the part of shipowners, be deprived of a protection to which by law they are entitled, and in their interest the proposed new clause ought to be most strenuously opposed.

What shipowners demand is that they shall be released from a liability to which all other employers of labour are subject, and this exceptionally favoured treatment they ask for on two grounds. Their position, they say, is peculiar in this, that it is impossible for them to exercise a constant supervision over their servants. How, they ask, can they control the action of the officers and crew of a ship many thousands of miles away? And on the face of it, there is something plausible in this plea. It is one, however, which will not bear examination. If once it be admitted that an absent master is not responsible for the actions of his servants the whole doctrine of employer's liability for accidents is overturned. Shipowners are not the only employers who are compelled or who elect to delegate their function of management to others. In almost every branch of business a similar state of things prevails. A railway shareholder, for instance, can no more supervise the action of the company's employés than can the proprietor of a ship and everyone who knows how the trade of the country is carried on will be familiar with other cases in which owners are of necessity compelled to trust to servants over whose actions they can exercise no personal supervision. This, however, is not permitted to absolve them from liability for the action of these servants. If it were, then the law would put a premium upon absentee proprietorship; and the shipowners, in asking that in their case, and theirs alone, the sound doctrine that proprietorship and responsibility must go together should be departed from, are preferring an altogether unreasonable request.

It is probably because they recognise this, that the shipowners in their second plea give up the question of principle, and rest their claim on considerations of expediency. "It is manifest to anyone," said a correspondent recently in these columns, "that if a shipowner is to be made liable for cargo to the value of, say 100,000*l.* which may be lost [through the negligence of a servant] the liability is greater than any shipowner can stand, and would simply mean ruin, and, therefore, that such a liability would defeat itself." To argue thus however, is to overlook two things. In the first place it is to be remembered that the liability of the shipowners for cargo is limited to 8*l.* per ton which is a very different thing from a liability for the full value of cargo. And secondly the shipowners either do not or will not see that on the assumption of a ruinous loss incurred it comes to be a question which of two parties is to be ruined. It may be as disastrous for the shipowner of the goods to be deprived of the value of the goods as for the shipowner to be called upon to pay that value; and what the shipowner contends is, that in such a case it is the shipper, who has nothing to do with and no responsibility for the management of the vessel, who is to be ruined, and not the owner of the ship, who had to do with the management, and upon whom responsibility does rest, and ought to rest.

The truth is, however, that this talk of ruin is simple nonsense. The very same correspondent who used it as a justification of the shipowners' claim went on to incidentally demonstrate its absurdity. "Underwriters," he wrote, "are freely accepting the negligent navigation risk at 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent." If, then, the loss of a vessel, when the owner of a vessel is liable for the negligence of those working it, should entail a crushing loss upon that owner, it could only be because he had omitted to take reasonable measures for his own protection. And what is now asked is, that the onus of taking such measure shall be shifted away from the shipowners, whose duty it is, and placed upon the shippers, whose duty it is not. That, however, would clearly be to put the saddle upon the wrong horse. Not only so, it would also be to remove one of the existing incentives to care and caution on the part of the shipowners; and as bearing upon this phase of the subject, we may be permitted to quote what we have said on a previous occasion. "One can take two lines of steamers in the same trade. The steamer of both lines are built by the same builders and of similar materials; they sail from the same ports to the same ports, over the same course; they carry the same kinds of cargo, and are all officered by men with Board of Trade certificates; and yet the premiums of insurance by one line are 50 per cent. higher than by the other. The two lines agree in all particulars save two—their safety and their ownership—and it is to the ownership that the safety is attributed." From this it is obvious that in the opinion of those best fitted to judge owners are not at all so unable to guard against carelessness, as we are now asked to believe, and it is evident also, that if the burden of insuring against negligence were shifted from shipowners to shippers, the incentive which owners now have to guard against negligence would be very materially diminished. Both principle and expediency, therefore, demand that the shipowners should not be permitted to shuffle off their liability as employers to the extent they now seek to do.

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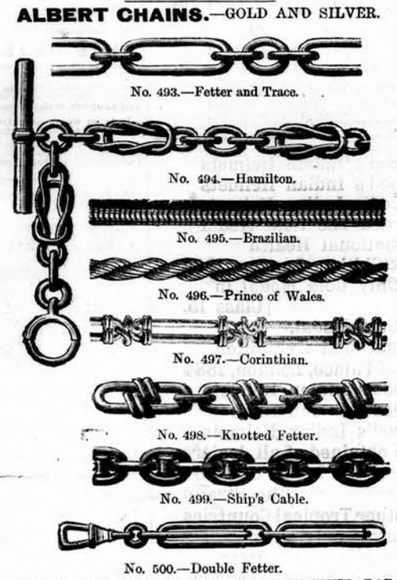

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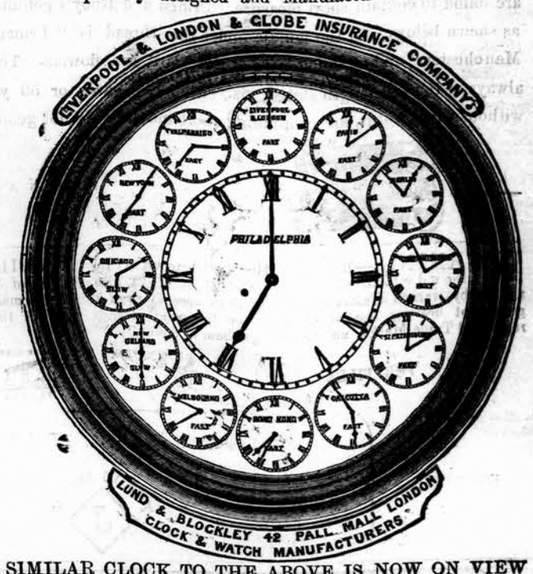

CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.

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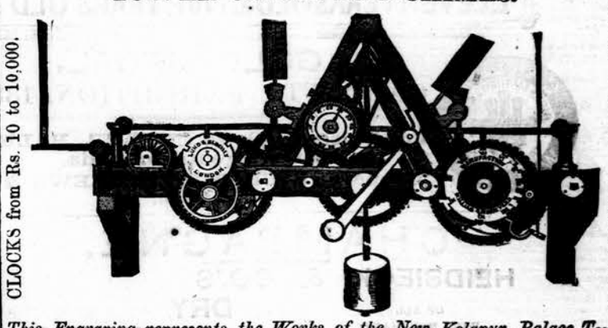

WATCHES from Rs. 10 to 10,000

This Engraving represents the Works of the New Kolapur Palace Tower Clock designed and Manufactured by Messrs. Lund & Blockley
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